Profiles in History

Autograph Catalog 47

For Patricia Leftwich – with every good wish –

George Gershwin

Dec 1932

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Dee Dee Kuna

Catalog Photographer
David Gwennap

Catalog Price
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Telephone
1-310-859-7701

Fax
1-310-859-3842

Office address
26901 Agoura Road, Ste. 150
Calabasas Hills, California 91301
Office hours are 8am to 5pm PT *(Monday - Friday)*; office visits by appointment only please.

Web site
www.profilesinhistory.com

E-mail address
info@profilesinhistory.com

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DESCRIPTIVE ABBREVIATIONS

ALS	**Autograph Letter Signed** (all in the hand of the writer)
LS	**Letter Signed** (body of the letter in the hand of a secretary, with signature in the hand of the writer)
TLS	**Typed Letter Signed** (body of the letter typewritten, with signature in the hand of the writer)
DS	**Document Signed**
ANS	**Autograph Note Signed**
AMQS	**Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**
CDV	**Carte-de-Visite**

SIZE ABBREVIATIONS (APPROXIMATE)

Folio	11 inches by 14 inches or larger
Quarto *(4to)*	8 inches by 10 inches
Octavo *(8vo)*	5 inches by 7 inches
12 mo/16 mo	3 inches by 5 inches/2 inches by 4 inches

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The transcriptions of all letters, documents and signed photographs in this catalog have been preserved as closely to the original as possible. This includes misspellings, grammatical irregularities, and some omitted words when clarity is not sacrificed. In this way, the reader may fully appreciate the character and tone of each individual writer.

To conserve space, some images have been ***'cropped'*** to illustrate only the signature and/or relevant text. Please use the dimensions noted in the technical description of each item as a guideline for the approximate size of the original.

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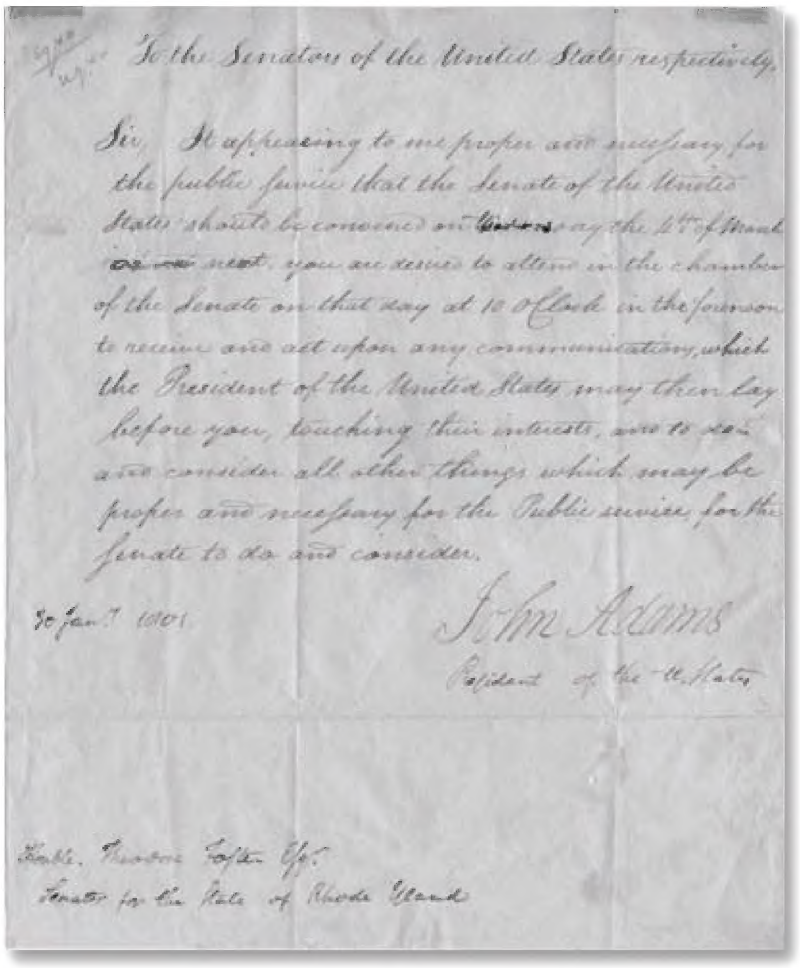

To the Senators of the United States respectively.

Sir, It appearing to me proper and necessary for the public service that the Senate of the United States should be convened on Wednesday the 4th of March next, you are desired to attend in the chamber of the Senate on that day at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon to receive and act upon any communication, which the President of the United States may then lay before you, touching their interests, and to do and consider all other things which may be proper and necessary for the Public service for the Senate to do and consider.

30 Jan.y 1801

John Adams
President of the U. States

Hable. Theodore Foster Esq.r
Senator for the State of Rhode Island

Jefferson or Burr?
Defeated in the General Election, Adams asks a Federalist Senator to remain in the Capital until the new President [Thomas Jefferson] is chosen and inaugurated

1. Adams, John. 1735-1826. **Historic Letter Signed as President**, *"John Adams"*, as *"President of the U. States,"*. One page, Quarto, written to Rhode Island Senator **Theodore Foster** (1752-1828), boldly headed *"To the Senators of the United States respectively"*, n.p.[Washington, D.C.], January 30, 1801.

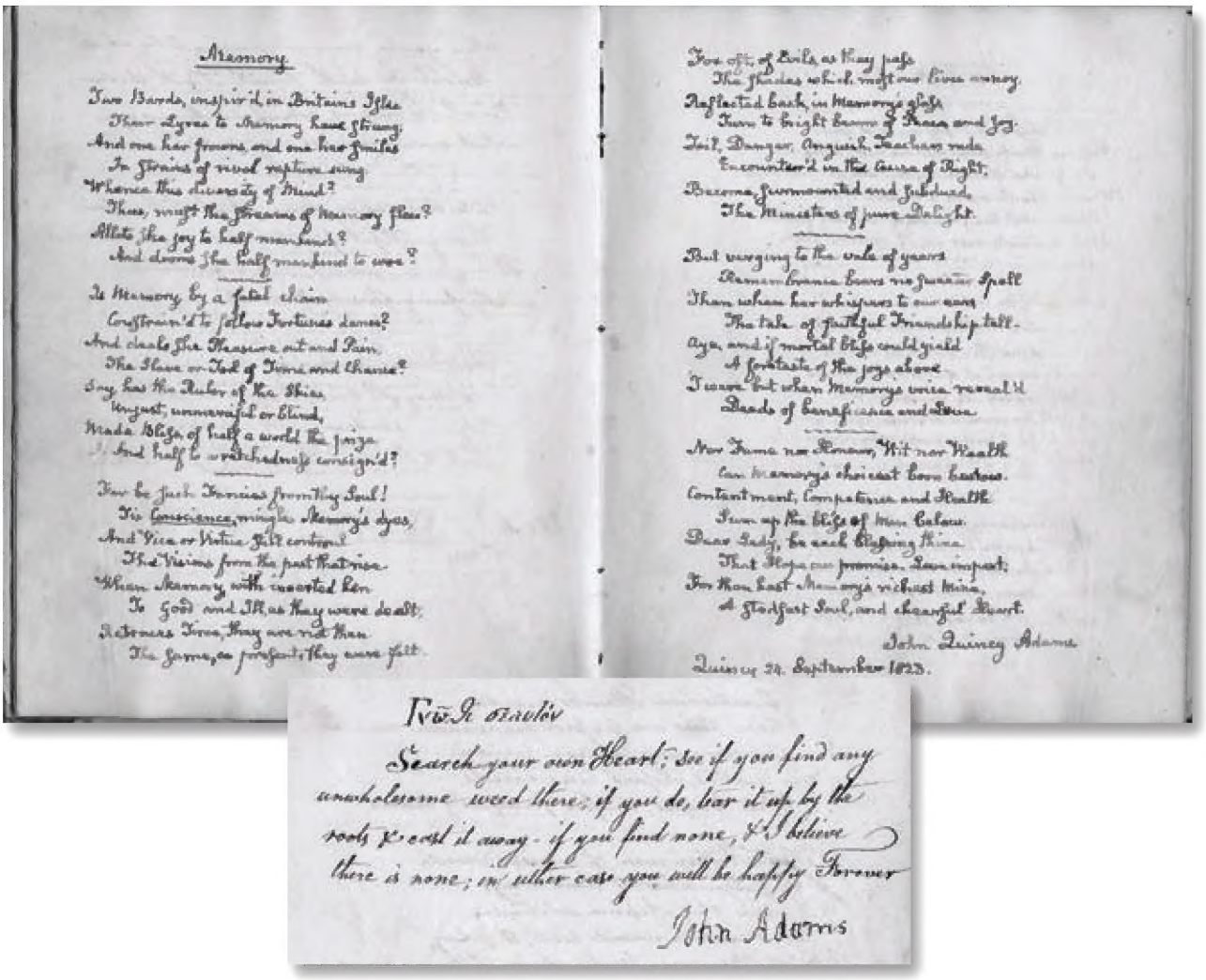
The letter reads (in full):

"Sir, It appearing to me proper and necessary for the service that the Senate of the United States should be convened on Wednesday the 4th of March of the next, you are desired to attend in the chamber of the Senate on that day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to receive and act upon any communication which the President of the United States may then lay before you, touching their interests, and to do and consider all other things which may be proper and necessary for the Public service for the Senate to do and consider."

[signed] *"John Adams*
President of the U. States"

The election of 1800 "stands almost alone in United States history as a drama with the fate of the Constitution at stake" (Bernard A. Weisberger, America Afire: Jefferson, Adams and the First Contested Election, p. 299). The election exposed a serious flaw in the Constitution. According to the Constitution, electors could only vote for President, each elector could vote for two candidates, and the Vice President was the person who received the second largest number of votes during the election. Because both Burr and Jefferson had received 73 electoral votes, and Burr refused to concede that his votes had been intended to elect him Vice President, it became, constitutionally, the task of the House of Representatives to choose between them. The unprecedented balloting began on February 11 and continued through 36 ballots before Jefferson was finally chosen on February 17. Here, rather formally, Adams writes to a Federalist Senator requesting he remain in the Senate on the day of the inauguration of the new President – whether Burr or Jefferson.

The aftermath of the 1800 election resulted in the passage of the Twelfth Amendment in 1804 requiring that electors vote specifically for the offices of President and Vice President. It also marked the last time an incumbent Federalist engaged himself in a contest for the presidency. Small chip to right margin repaired on the verso, two words carefully corrected by the clerk (to change the date), leaving a small hole in the sheet; otherwise, fine condition. No other letter of Adams as lame-duck President during the 1801 electoral stalemate has been offered at auction for 30 years. (#25913) **$29,500**


Memory
Two Bards, inspir'd in Britains Isles
Their Lyres to Memory have strung;
And one her frowns, and one her smiles
In strains of rival rapture sung.
Whence this diversity of Mind?
Thus, must the streams of Memory flow?
Allots the joy to half mankind?
And dooms the half mankind to woe?
Is Memory by a fatal chain
Constrain'd to follow Fortunes danes?
And cloaks the Pleasure out and Pain,
The Slave or Fool of Time and Chains?
Say has the Ruler of the Skies,
Unjust, unmerciful or blind,
Made Bliss, of half a world the prize
And half to wretchedness consign'd?
Far be such Fancies from thy Soul!
Tis Conscience, mingles Memory's dyes,
And Vice or Virtue still controul
The Visions from the past that rise.
When Memory with inserted ken
To good and ill, as they were dealt,
Retraces Time, they are not then
The fame, as forefront, they were felt.
For oft of Evils, as they pass
The shades which most our lives annoy.
Reflected back, in Memory's glass
Turn to bright beams of Grace and Joy.
Toil, Danger, Anguish, Teachers rude
Encounter'd in the cause of Right,
Become surmounted and subdued,
The Ministers of pure Delight.
But verging to the vale of years
Remembrance bears no sweeter spell
Than when her whispers to our ears
The tale of faithful Friendship tell.
Aye, and if mortal Bliss could yield
A foretaste of the joys above
'Twere but when Memorys voice reveal'd
Deeds of beneficence and Love.
Nor Fame nor Honour, Wit nor Wealth
Can Memory's choicest boon bestow.
Contentment, Competence and Health
Sum up the bliss of Man below.
Dear Lady, be each blessing thine
That Hope can promise, Love impart;
For thou hast Memory's richest mine,
A stedfast Soul, and cheerful Heart.
John Quincy Adams
Quincy 24. September 1828.
Search your own Heart; see if you find any unwholesome weed there; if you do, tear it up by the roots & cast it away - if you find none, & I believe there is none; in either case you will be happy Forever
John Adams

John Adams writes an aphorism on happiness, *"Search your own Heart; see if you find any unwholesome weed there; if you do, tear it up by the roots & cast it away…",* **and John Quincy Adams pens a long poem titled, Memory**

2. Adams, John and John Quincy Adams. Adams' Family Poetry Book with Manuscript Sentiment Signed by John Adams and Autograph Manuscript Signed by John Quincy Adams, Octavo (approx. 6 ¼ in. x 8 in.), 82 leaves, ¾ gilt ruled red calf over paper covered boards. **Manuscript Signed by John Adams**, being an aphorism on happiness penned by a family member and signed by an elderly John Adams: "Search your own Heart; see if you find any unwholesome weed there; if you do, tear it up by the roots & cast it away – if you find none, & I believe there is none; in either case you will be happy Forever. *John Adams"*

A few pages later, **John Quincy Adams** pens a six-stanza poem titled Memory. It reads:

"Two Bards, inspir'd in Britain's Isles.
Their Lyres to Memory have strung;
And one her frowns, and one her smiles
In strains of rival rapture sung.
Whence this diversity of Mind?
Thus, must the streams of Memory flow?
Allots the joy to half mankind?
And dooms the half mankind to woe?

In Memory by a fatal chain
Constrain'd to follow Fortune's danes?
And cloaks the Pleasure out and Pain,
The Slave and Fool of Time and Chains?
Say, has the Ruler of the Skies,
Unjust, unmerciful or blind,
Made Bliss, of half a world the prize
And half to wretchedness consign'd?

Far be such Fancies from thy Soul!
Tis Conscience, mingles Memory's dyes,
And Vice or Virtue still control
The Visions from the past that rise.
When Memory with inserted ken
To good and ill, as they were dealt,
Retraces Time, they are not then
The fame, as forefront, they were felt.

For oft of Evils, as they pass
The shades which most our lives annoy.
Reflected back, in Memory's glass
Turn to bright beams of Grace and Joy.
Toil, Danger, Anguish, Teachers rude
Encounter'd in the cause of Right,
Become surmounted and subdued,
The Ministers of pure Delight.

But verging to the vale of years
Remembrance bears no sweeter spell
Than when her whispers to our ears
The tale of faithful Friendship tell.
Aye, and if mortal bliss could yield
A foretaste of the joys above.
'Twere but when Memory's voice reveal'd
Deeds of beneficence and Love.

Nor Fame nor Honour, With nor Wealth
Can Memory's choicest boon bestow.
Contentment, Competence and Health
Sum up the bliss of Man below.
Dear Lady, be each blessing thine
That Hope can promise, Love impart;
For thou hast Memory's richest mine,
A stedfast Soul, and cheerful Heart.

JohnQuincy Adams

The book contains approximately 50 lengthy odes and inspirational verses penned neatly on nearly every page by various family members including **George Washington Adams** (1801-1829), eldest son of John Quincy Adams. Large engraved portrait of John Adams affixed to the front pastedown endpaper. Some age toning and minor stains; overall, in very good condition. Holograph text is clear and quite legible throughout. (#25780) **$19,500**

Neil Armstrong's photograph of Buzz Aldrin beside the American flag planted on the Moon, signed by Armstrong, Aldrin, and Command Module Pilot Michael Collins

3. Apollo 11 Astronauts. Historic Vintage Oversize NASA Color Photograph Signed by All Three (on the matte), *"Neil Armstrong"*, *"M Collins"*, and *"Buzz Aldrin"*. 10 ¾ in. x 13 ¾ in., tipped to 16 in. x 20 in. mounting board. This photograph was taken on July 20, 1969, the day Apollo 11 landed on the Moon. NASA described the historic moment: "Astronaut Buzz Aldrin, lunar module pilot of the first lunar landing mission, poses for a photograph beside the deployed United States flag during an Apollo 11 Extravehicular Activity (EVA) on the lunar surface. The Lunar Module (LM) is on the left, and the footprints of the astronauts are clearly visible in the soil of the Moon. Astronaut Neil A. Armstrong, commander, took this picture with a 70mm Hasselblad lunar surface camera. While astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin descended in the LM, the 'Eagle', to explore the Sea of Tranquility region of the Moon, astronaut Michael Collins, command module pilot, remained with the Command and Service Modules (CSM) 'Columbia' in lunar-orbit". A magnificent display item. In excellent condition. (#25834) **$12,500**

NASA Color Photograph signed by 8 of the 12 Apollo Moonwalkers

4. Apollo Mission Moonwalkers. NASA Color Photograph Signed, approx. 7 ½ in. x 9 ½ in., mounted on a photographer's matte (approx. 11 in. x 15 in.). Eight of the twelve astronauts who walked on the Moon have signed beneath the photo on the large lower border of the matte. Each of the eight has signed his name and has written the number of his Apollo mission: **"Neil Armstrong Apollo 11"**, **"Buzz Aldrin Apollo XI"**, **"Charles Conrad, Jr. Cdr. Apollo XII"**, **"Alan Bean Apollo XII"**, **"To Dianne – Alan Shepard Apollo 14"**, **"Edgar Mitchell Apollo 14"**, **"Charlie Duke Apollo 16"**, and **"Harrison H. Schmidt Apollo 17"**. A beautiful display item. In excellent condition. (#25752) **$4,950**

Rare signed photograph by Mercury Astronaut Gus Grissom and the first American to perform a spacewalk, Ed White – both tragically killed in the Apollo I capsule fire

5. Apollo I. Rare NASA Photograph Signed by Grissom, Virgil I. "Gus" and Edward H. White, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., the color NASA photograph is printed "NASA S-66-40244" at the upper left of the image which depicts a cheerful Grissom and White wearing jumpsuits and NASA hardhats outside of the Apollo I capsule. Each has signed in black ink on the image, *"Gus Grissom"* and *"Ed White"*. Tragically, shortly after this photograph was signed, astronauts Grissom, White and Roger Chaffee died in a training accident on January 27, 1967 when a fire in their Apollo I capsule spread rapidly due to the pure oxygen atmosphere. In excellent condition. (#25750) **$2,500**

6. Arbuckle, Roscoe "Fatty". 1887-1933. American silent film comedian, director and screenwriter. **Rare Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., a superb black and white image of the comedian in a three-piece suit, seated next to a dog. Boldly inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To Winnie, Best wishes from me and my Pal, Roscoe Arbuckle, May 14th – 1920 – B.P., Hollywood, Calif."* In fine condition. (#25705) **$1,950**

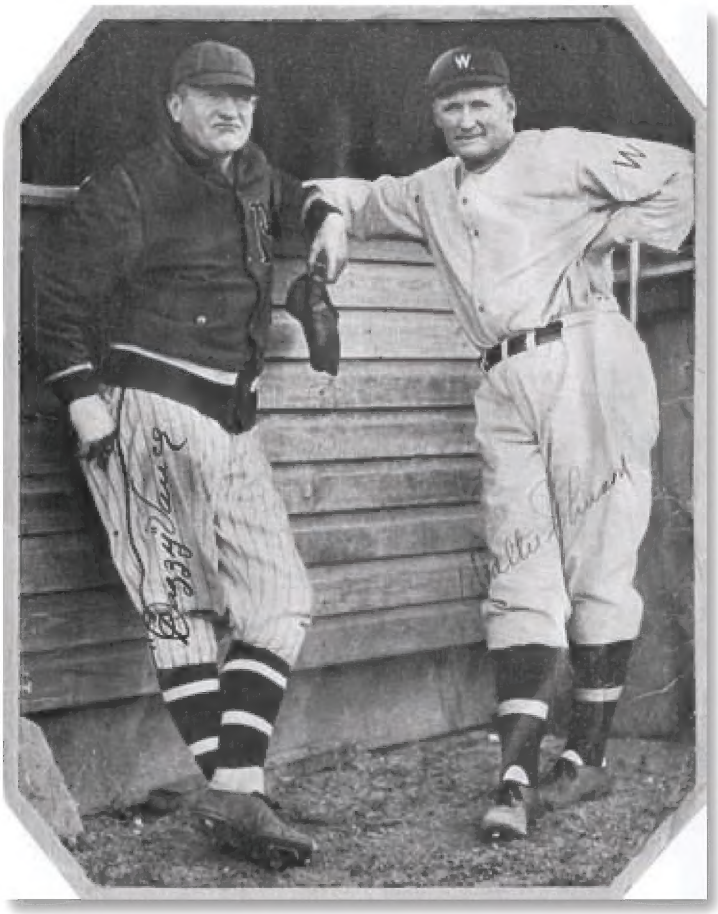
7. Baker, Josephine. Vintage Signed Photograph, a gelatin silver matte 3 ½ in. x 5 ½ in. postcard photograph featuring the lovely Josephine Baker wearing a jeweled headdress and large earrings. Inscribed in black ink on the image, *"a Pierre Orlanda, en Souvenir de Josephine Baker, Paris, 1930."* The photograph is tipped to a larger matte (measuring 9 in. x 11 ½ in.) together with 16 photograph cigarette cards featuring the flamboyant entertainer in a variety of costumes she made famous at the Casino de Paris. A few of the cigarette cards exhibit some creasing and wear; signed photograph in fine condition. **$1,500**

1938 Washington Nationals Team Photograph

8. 1938 Washington Nationals Baseball Team. Oversize Team Photograph Signed, 9 ½ in. x 13 ¾ in., black & white image of the team in Griffith Stadium, Washington, D.C. Signed in blue ink by 26 players including: Mel Almada, Nick Altrock, Pete Appleton, Ossie Bluege, Zeke Bonura, Ken Chase, Jimmie DeShong, Rich Ferrell, Chief Hogsett, Joe Kohlman, Joe Krakauskas, Dutch Leonard, Buddy Lewis, Buddy Myer, Bill Phebus, John Stone, Cecil Travis, Montie Weaver, and Taffy Wright; **and featuring future Hall of Famers Goose Goslin, Bucky Harris, and Al Simmons**. Faint vertical crease at left image; otherwise, fine condition. (#25916) **$2,500**

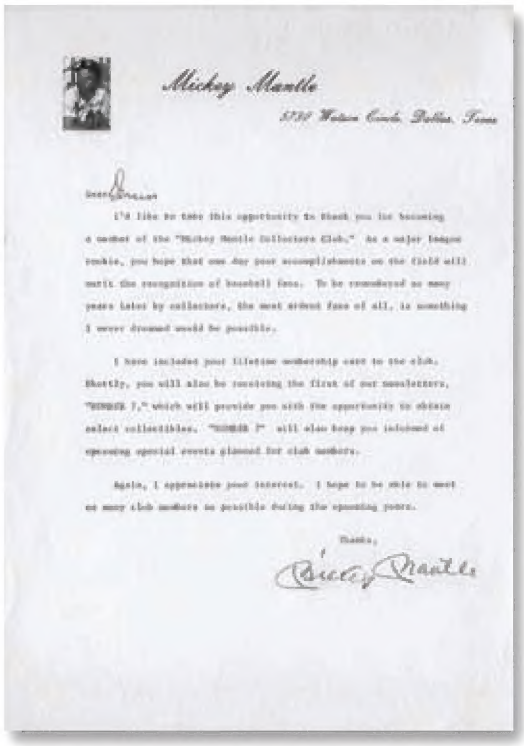
1939 Washington Nationals Team Photograph

9. 1939 Washington Nationals Baseball Team. Oversize Team Photograph Signed, 9 ½ in. x 13 ¾ in., black & white image of the team in Griffith Stadium, Washington, D.C. Signed in blue ink by 30 players including: Nick Altrock, Pete Appleton, Jimmy Bloodworth, George Case, Ken Chase, Jimmie DeShong, Jake Early, Bobby Estalella, Rick Ferrell, Charlie Gelbert, Tony Giuliani, Joe Haynes, Bucky Jacobs, Harry Kelley, Joe Krakauskas, Dutch Leonard, Buddy Lewis, Buddy Myer, Clyde Milan, Rene Monteagudo, Ramon Ortiz, Cecil Travis, Jimmy Wasdell, Johnny Welaj, Sammy West, Taffy Wright; **and featuring future Hall of Famer Bucky Harris**. Diagonal crease at lower right corner; otherwise, fine condition. (#25917) **$1,500**



Hall of Fame Pitchers Walter Johnson and "Dazzy" Vance

10. Johnson, Walter (1887-1946), pitcher for the Washington Senators (AL) from 1907-1927 and one of the first five players inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1936; and **"Dazzy" Vance (**1891-1961), pitcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers (NL). Won the National League MVP award in 1924 and inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1955. **Superb Vintage Printed Photograph Signed**, approx. 7 in. x 9 in., black and white image of the two pitchers during a relaxed moment, signed in black ink on the image, *"Dazzy" Vance"* and *"Walter Johnson"*. Mounting remnants to verso, faint creasing; otherwise, fine condition. (#20701) **$1,950**



Mickey Mantle

5701 Watson Circle, Dallas, Texas

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank you for becoming a member of the "Mickey Mantle Collectors Club." As a major league rookie, you hope that one day your accomplishments on the field will merit the recognition of baseball fans. To be remembered so many years later by collectors, the most ardent fans of all, is something I never dreamed would be possible.

I have included your lifetime membership card to the club. Shortly, you will also be receiving the first of our newsletters, "NUMBER 7," which will provide you with the opportunity to obtain select collectibles. "NUMBER 7" will also keep you informed of upcoming special events planned for club members.

Again, I appreciate your interest. I hope to be able to meet as many club members as possible during the upcoming years.

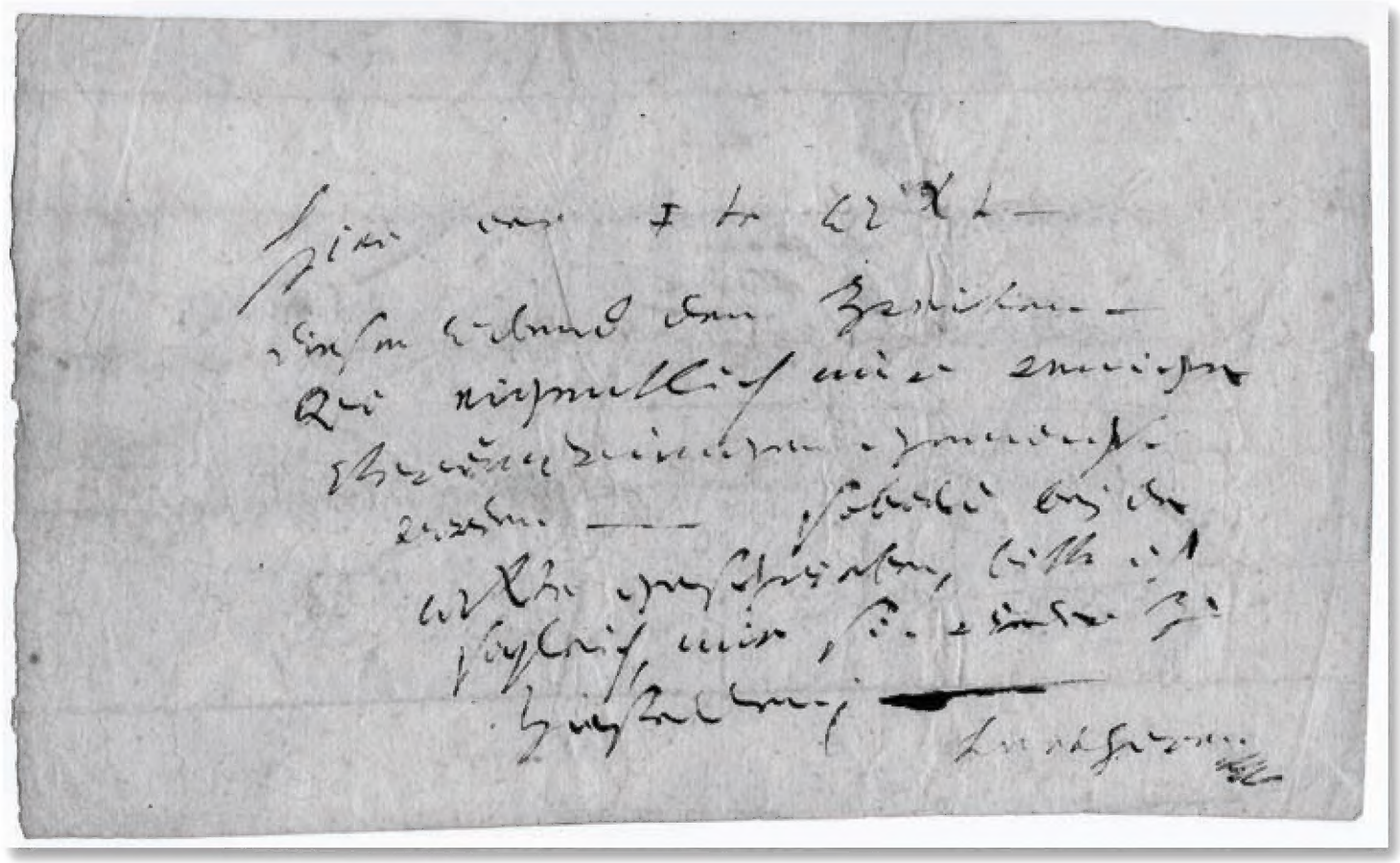
Thanks,

Mickey Mantle

Mickey Mantle Collectors Club

11. Mantle, Mickey 1931-1995. American baseball player. Played his entire 18-year professional career for the New York Yankees and was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1974. **Typed Letter Signed**, one page, Quarto, undated, postmarked Garden City, April 26, 1989. On Mickey Mantle letterhead. It reads (in full): *"Dear Dennis, I'd like to take this opportunity to thank you for becoming a member of the 'Mickey Mantle Collectors Club.' As a major league rookie, you hope that one day your accomplishments on the field will merit the recognition of baseball fans. To be remembered so many years later by collectors, the most ardent fans of all, is something I never dreamed would be possible. I have included your lifetime membership card to the club. Shortly, you will also be receiving the first of our newsletters, 'NUMBER 7,' which will provide you with the opportunity to obtain select collectibles. 'NUMBER 7' will also keep you informed of upcoming special events planned for club members. Again, I appreciate your interest. I hope to be able to meet as many club members as possible during the upcoming years. Thanks, Mickey Mantle"*

With original envelope of transmittal. Light toning to upper and lower margins; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25467) **$795**



Days before the premiere of his opera *Fidelio*, Ludwig van Beethoven writes to opera singer Friedrich Sebastian Mayer, the baritone who sang Don Pizarro in the first performances

12. Beethoven, Ludwig van. 1770-1827. German composer and one of the most influential musicians and **Rare Autograph Letter Signed** *"Beethoven"*, One page, oblong Quarto, undated [Vienna, early November, 1805], written to **Friedrich Sebastian Mayer** (1773-1835), bass-baritone singer, sang the role of Don Pizarro in the premiere of Beethoven's opera, *Fidelio* (then titled *Leonore*). Beethoven pens (in full):

"Here [is] *the 1st act. Tonight the second where actually only few changes* [have been] *made. As soon as both acts are written, I ask to have them sent back to me promptly.*

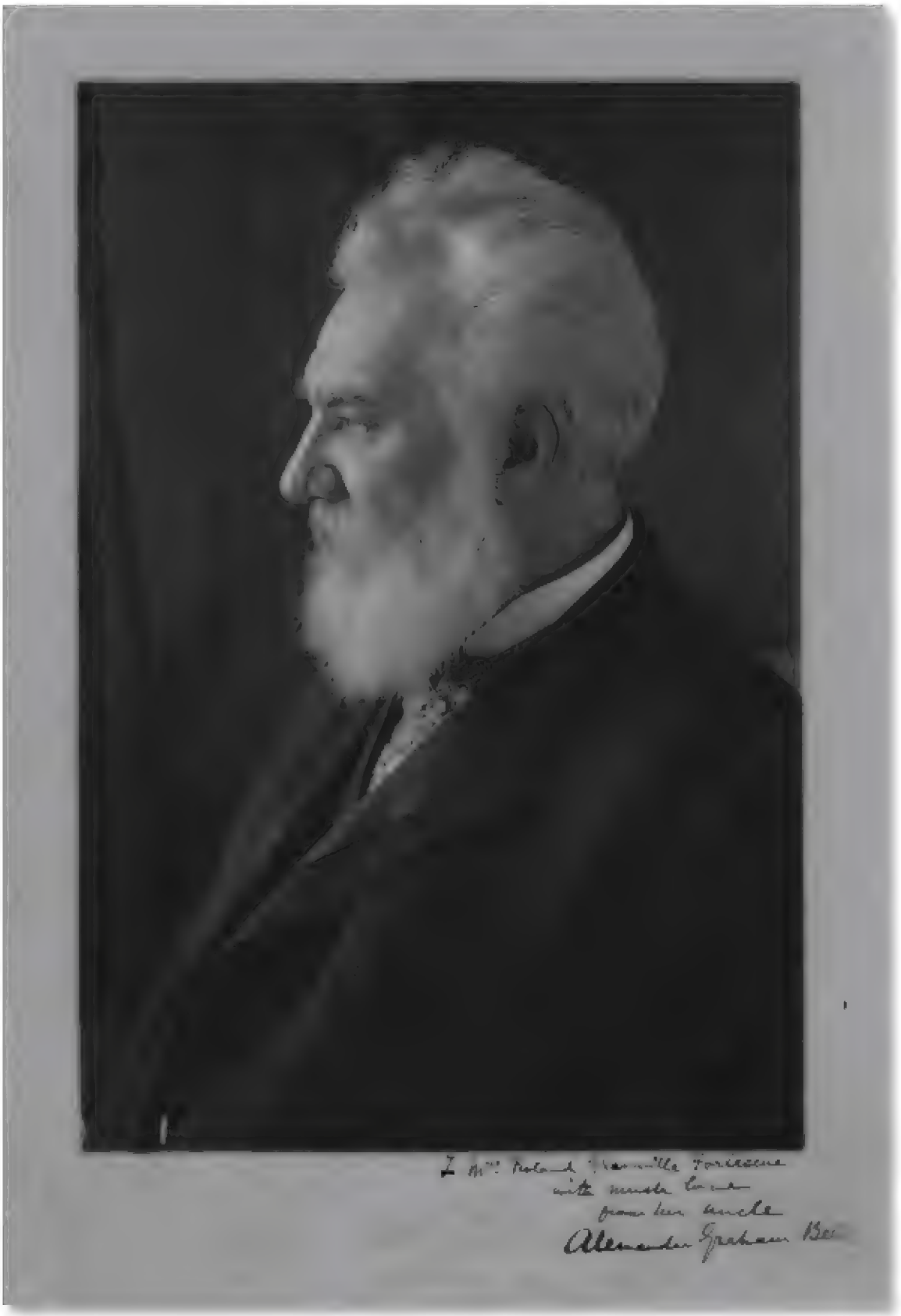
Beethoven"

Beethoven began work on his only opera, *Leonore* (later titled *Fidelio)*, in the summer of 1803 and had completed most of the sketches by the summer of 1805. When it came to subjects, his attachment to the heroic and the ideal made him reject most contemporary opera as light and frivolous. His reluctance to tackle any but idealized subjects was not just a matter of moralistic disdain but was built on his desire to integrate into opera something of the serious dramatic urgency that he had mastered in instrumental music, while at the same time he understood the need to adjust the form-building procedures of instrumental music to the formal necessities of opera.

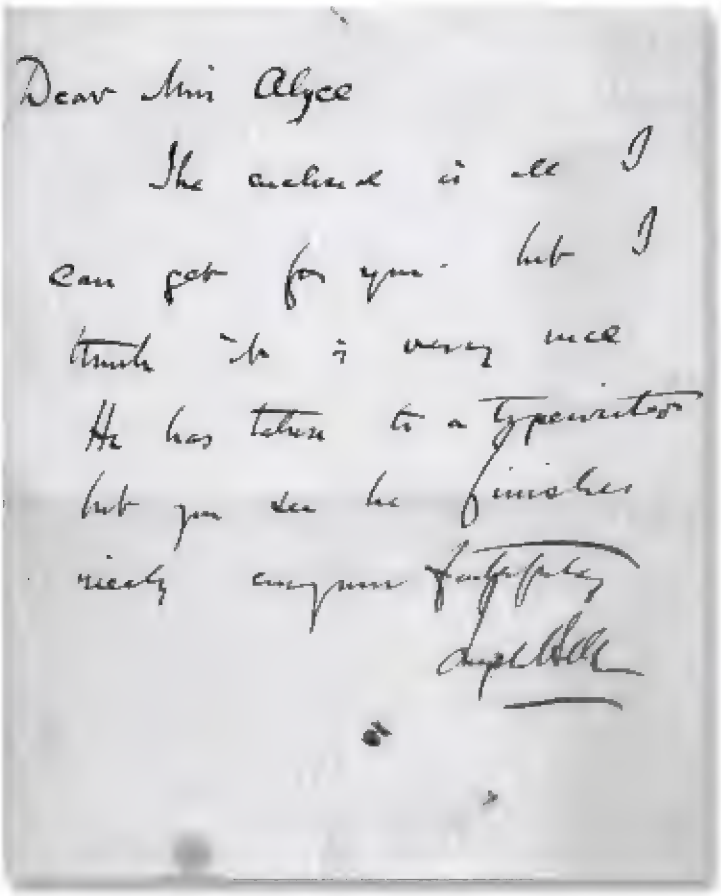
The rehearsals proved to be a series of trials for the composer. The style of the music was new to the singers, and they pronounced it unsingable. Furthermore, Beethoven's deafness had become an acute and worsening condition which made it difficult for him to deal with singers, impresarios and the wider world of opera production. Two days before the opera premiere, Beethoven wrote, "I wish to see and hear it from a distance; in this way my patience will at least not be so severely tried at the rehearsal as when I am close enough to hear my music so bungled. I really believe that it is done on purpose. I shall lose all desire to write anything more if my music is to be so played."

Fidelio is an account of a woman's heroism in a successful attempt to rescue her husband from the hands of his political enemy. It is an ambitious and progressive work, a celebration of female heroism and notable in that the suffering victim is the man, the liberator a woman. Most striking is Beethoven's ability to deepen expression in the serious and ethical side of the plot to such a point that the work became one of the exceptional classics of the operatic literature, unsurpassed in its conveyance of dramatic and emotional truth. Its stature has to do with his ability to frame the formal dynamics of the work so as to give maximum weight to the moral issues underlying the action: the physical suffering of the prisoners and the system that promotes such suffering; heroic stoicism in the face of injustice; and Leonore's love and courage, the willing risk-taking by a loving wife.

Letters by Beethoven relating directly to his major compositions rarely appear for sale. Paper exhibits light toning and minor wear, though text remains clear and bright. (#25736) **$75,000**



13. Bell, Alexander Graham. 1847-1922. Scottish-born U.S. scientist and educator. His pre-occupation with the mechanical transmission of sound vibrations by wire resulted in the telephone (1876). **Rare Oversize Photograph Signed**, 9 ¾ in. x 13 ¾ in. (image size 6 in. x 9 in.), a wonderful profile portrait of the eminent inventor. Inscribed in black ink at the lower margin and signed *"To Mrs. Roland Granville Fortescue, with much love, from her uncle, Alexander Graham Bell"*. Grace Hubbard Fortescue (née Grace Hubbard Bell) was the niece of Alexander Graham Bell, and her husband Granville was a Rough Rider who served with his cousin Theodore Roosevelt in Cuba. A wonderful association between Alexander Graham Bell and his niece. Embossed photographer stamp, "Harris & Ewing, Washington, D.C.", at lower margin. Faint stain at lower edge; otherwise, fine condition. **$9,500**



Dear Miss Alyce

The enclosed is all I can get for you. But I trust it is very nice. He has taken to a typewriter but you see he finishes nicely my autograph,

Joseph Bell

The model for Sherlock Holmes!

14. Bell, Joseph. 1837-1911. Scottish physician and professor of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, forensic expert for the British Crown. In his instruction, he emphasized the importance of close observation in making a diagnosis and these skills caused him to be considered a pioneer in forensic science. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, penned on an Octavo leaf, undated. Bell pens (in full):

"Dear Miss Alyce,

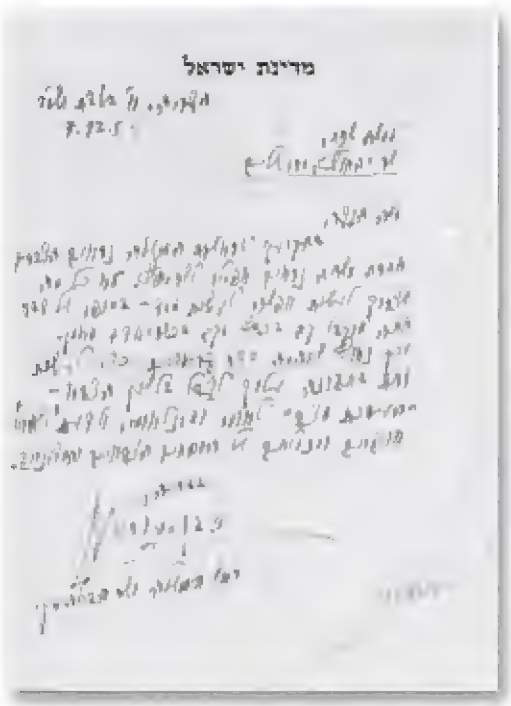
The enclosed is all I can get for you. But I trust it is very nice. He has taken to a typewriter but you see he furnishes nicely my Autograph,

Joseph Bell."

Arthur Conan Doyle met Joseph Bell at the medical school of the University of Edinburgh in 1877 while studying to be a doctor. By the end of his second year Bell had selected him to serve as an assistant in his ward. This gave Conan Doyle the opportunity to view Dr. Bell's remarkable ability to quickly deduce a great deal about a patient.

Dr. Bell observed the way a person moved. The walk of a sailor varied vastly from that of a soldier. If he identified a person as a sailor he would look for any tattoos that might assist him in knowing where their travels had taken them. He trained himself to listen for small differences in his patient's accents to help him identify where they were from. Bell studied the hands of his patients because calluses or other marks could help him determine their occupation. In a letter to Bell in 1892, Conan Doyle wrote, "It is to you that I owe Sherlock Holmes. I do not think that his analytical work is in the least an exaggeration of some effects, which I have seen you produce in the outpatient ward". Light staining; otherwise, fine condition. (#25713) **$2,500**

The first Prime Minister of Israel, David Ben-Gurion, pens a letter of advice to his successor, Moshe Sharett



"Not everything that must be done can be done immediately…it is important that there be a set of priorities…judge the positions and the capabilities of the military and political experts."

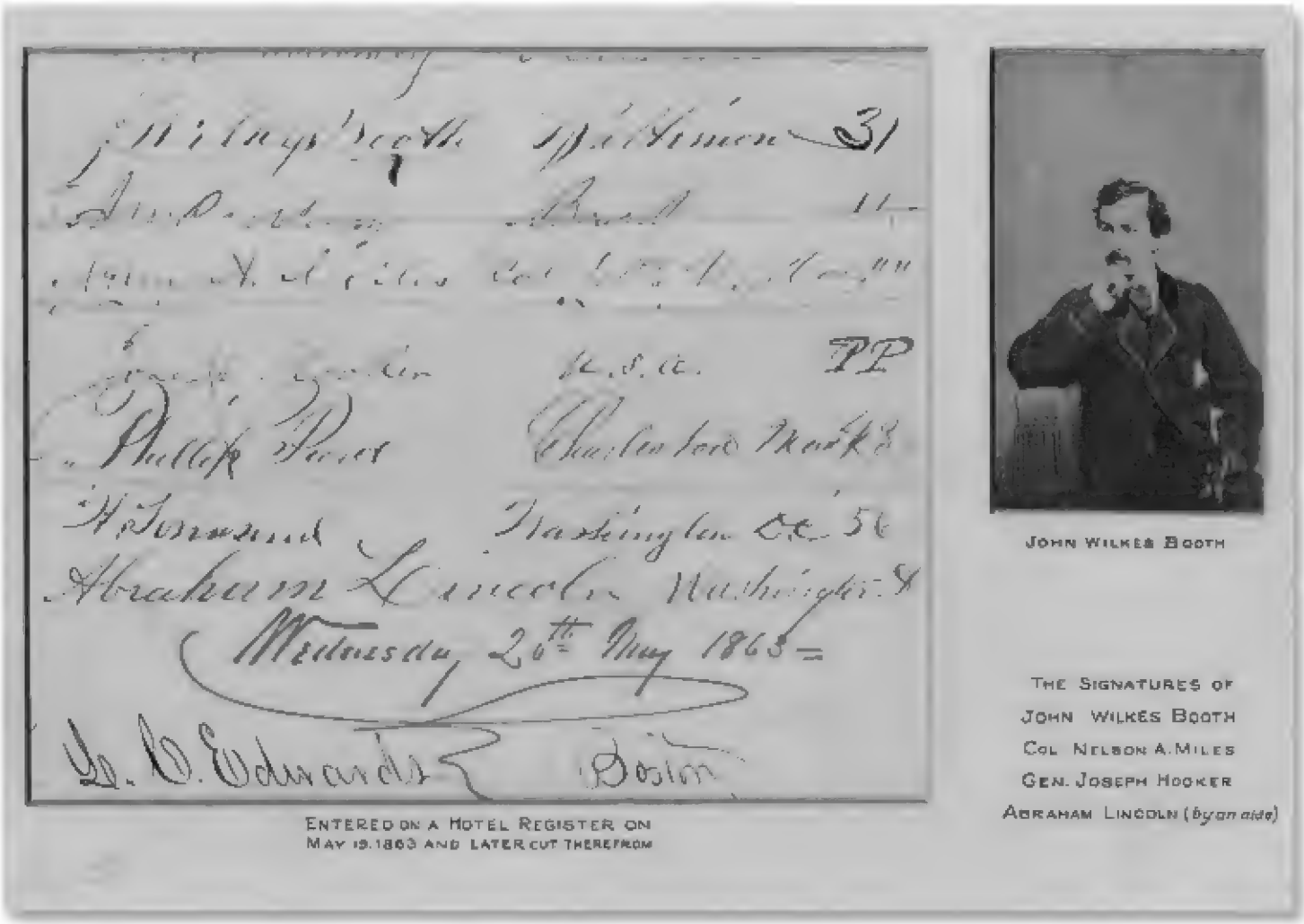
15. Ben-Gurion, David. 1886-1973. Israeli political leader and first Prime Minister of Israel. **Historic Autograph Letter Signed** in Hebrew, *"D. Ben-Gurion"*, as Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, One page, Octavo, The Kiryah, 1 Tevet 5714 / December 7, 1953. Written to **Moshe Sharett** (1894-1965), it reads (translated in full):

"When you attain the Prime Ministership things will look different than they appear even to the Foreign Minister. Not everything that must be done can be done immediately – in the final analysis you are more constrained in finances and in competent human resources. Therefore it is important that there be a set of priorities. In order to do this intelligently you must receive what is referred to in the armed forces as a 'situation evaluation' both in terms of the national and international interests and to judge the positions and the capabilities of the military and political experts.

With Blessings,

D. Ben-Gurion"

On November 2, 1953, Israel's first Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, announced his intention of resigning the premiership and his post as Defense Minister at a meeting of the political committee of his Mapai party. On November 25th, the party's 130-member central committee nominated Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett as his successor and sent its recommendation to Israeli President Itzhak Ben-Zvi who, on December 9, asked Sharett to form a new government. Ben-Gurion's first choice had been Finance Minister Levi Eshkol as his successor, but Eshkol declined. On December 7, 1953, the day he wrote this letter, Dave Ben-Gurion wrote his letter of resignation to President Ben-Zvi. Ben-Gurion stayed on as Defense Minister until January and Prime Minister Sharett continued to serve as Foreign Minister. After new elections on July 26, 1955, Ben-Gurion made it known that he desired to return as Prime Minister. On August 14, 1955 Prime Minister Sharett resigned and Ben-Gurion formed a new coalition government and returned as Prime Minister in November. Sharett continued as Foreign Minister until June 1956. Two binder holes at right margin, small hole at "3" in "1953"; otherwise, fine condition. (#25877) **$4,950**



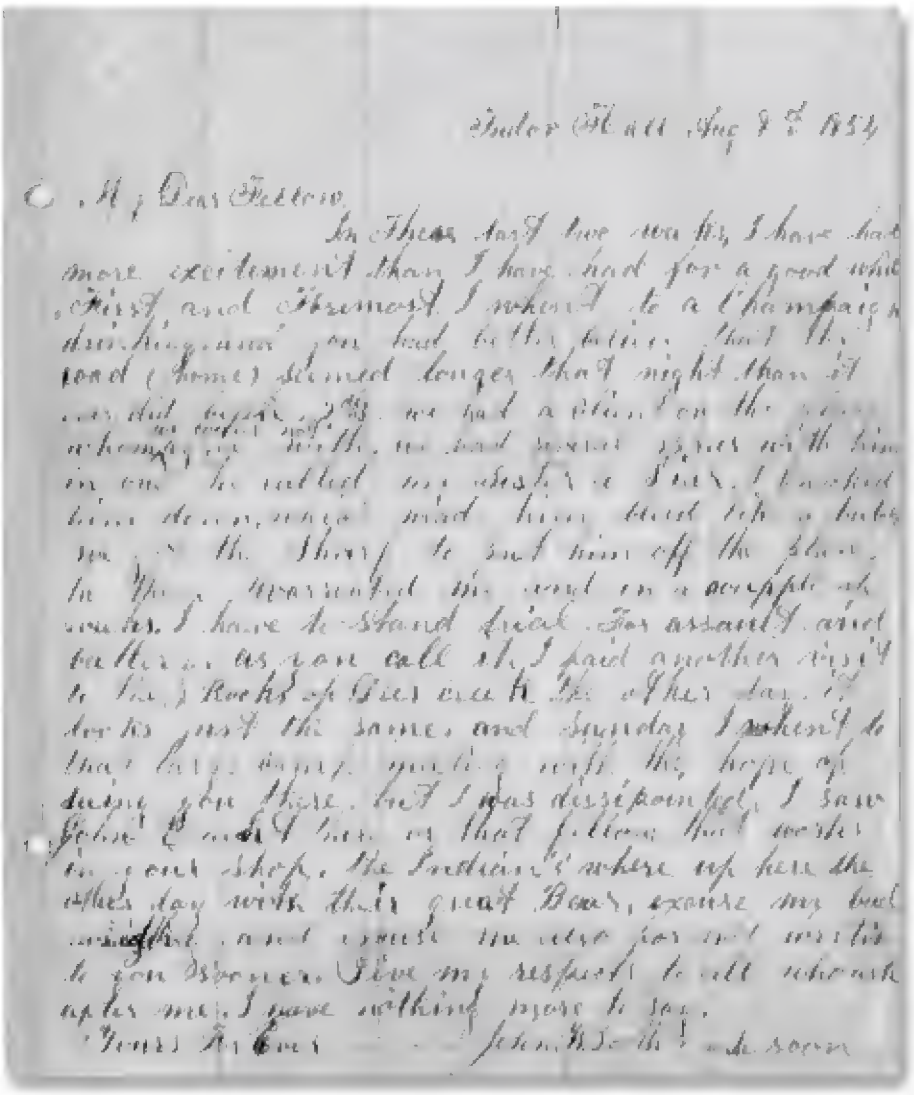
Separated by only a few days, the signatures of President Abraham Lincoln (by an aide) and his assassin, John Wilkes Booth, are penned on the same hotel register

16. Boot n Wilkes. 1838-1865. American actor and Presidential assassin. **Extremely Rare Autograph Signature**, One page, oblong Quarto, 8 in. x 6 ½ in. John Wilkes Booth has penned his name and place of residence *"J Wilkes Booth, Baltimore"* neatly on a piece of hotel register leaf and pasted to a board above three other clipped entries from the same register. The entry is penned above three other entries from the same register, Col. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Joseph Hooker, and ***"Abraham Lincoln"***, in an aide's hand, **as well as the date *"Wednesday 20th May 1863"***.

Upon his arrival in Washington in April of 1863, John Wilkes Booth was the darling of Washington, D.C., then known as Washington City. He was heralded for his realistic portrayals and the young actor was dubbed the "Darling of the Gods" and "The Pride of the American People". He appeared in the city for seven performances including roles as Richard III and Hamlet. The press heaped praise on him declaring his Romeo to be the best ever played in that city. Contemporary accounts even mention President Lincoln present the night of Booth's Washington debut on April 11.

These register clippings came from a register maintained at the National Hotel, located only a few blocks from the White House, and one of the top hotels of the city. President Lincoln frequently visited the hotel to confer with military leaders and gave a stirring anti-slavery speech from the hotel balcony. John Wilkes Booth also stayed at this hotel when in Washington, most infamously during the days leading to the assassination.

Booth's signature is considered to be one of the rarest of *all* American autographs. This incredible document is the only existing relic unequivocally placing John Wilkes Booth and Abraham Lincoln in the same hotel, only days apart, and is worthy of inclusion in the finest collections of Civil War Americana. (#25816) **$29,500**



Over ten years before assassinating President Lincoln, 16-year old John Wilkes Booth boasts to a boyhood friend about beating up an abusive tenant while defending his sister's honor

"...we had a client on the place whom we could not agree with. We had several sprees with him. In one he called my sister a liar. I knocked him down and made him bleed like a butcher."

17. Booth, John Wilkes. 1838-1865. American stage actor and assassin of President Abraham Lincoln. **Extremely Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated *"Tudor Hall, Aug 8th, 1854"*, to *"My Dear Fellow"* [Samuel William "Billy" O'Laughlen (1812-1877), brother of Michael O'Laughlen, Jr. (1840-1867), conspirator in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Booth pens (in full):

> *"In these last two weeks, I have had more excitement that I have had for a good while. First, and foremost, I went to a champagne drinking, and you had better believe that the road (home) seemed longer that night than it ever did before. 2dly we had a client* [tenant] *on the place whom we could not agree with. We had several sprees with him. In one he called my sister a liar. I knocked him down, which made him bleed like a butcher. We got the sheriff to put him off the place. He then warranted me and in a couple of weeks I have to stand trial for assault and battery, as you call it. I paid another visit to the Rocks of Deer Creek the other day. Its looks just the same and Sunday I went to that large camp meeting with the hope of seeing you there, but I was disappointed. I saw John Em- there or that fellow that works in your shop. The Indian's were up here the other day with their great Bear, excuse my bad writing and excuse me also for not writing to you sooner. Give my respects to all who ask after me. I have nothing more to say. Yours For Ever, John W. Booth (write soon)"*

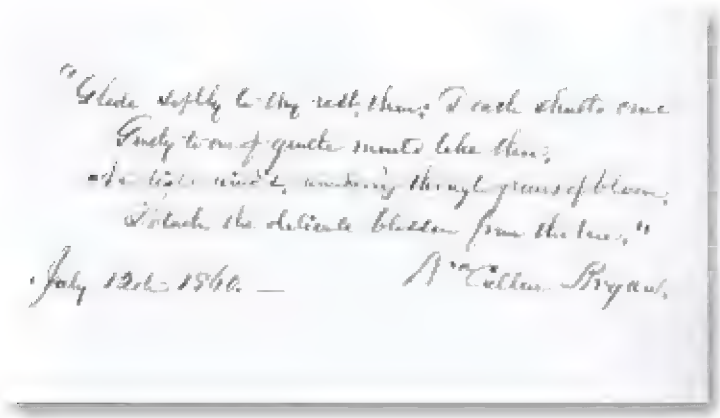
The encounter with the "client" Booth mentions was doubtless the same episode his beloved sister, Asia, recounted in her memoir of the Booth family, The Unlocked Book. Their mother, after being widowed, rented the family farmland, stock, and hired slaves to an abusive man who insulted Mrs. Booth and her daughters. Young Wilkes went to redress matters and demand an apology, but ended up breaking a stick over the man's head. Billy and Michael O'Laughlen were friends of Booth from boyhood, when they were neighbors in Baltimore during the acting family's intermittent residence in that city.

Booth's signature is considered to be the one of rarest of *all* American autographs. His handwritten letters are even scarcer as the nation-wide manhunt after Lincoln's assassination prompted many of those who possessed his papers to destroy them, fearful that they would be implicated in the conspiracy. This is one of his few surviving handwritten letters in private hands, and is revealing in that, aside from some adolescent boasting, touches upon a significant incident from his youth with a fine association. The left margin of the letter has been tipped to a strip of lined paper, with file holes. Minor soiling; otherwise, fine condition. (#25818) **$49,500**

Johannes Brahms pens three double bars from an unpublished two-hand version of the "Liebeslieder Waltzes"

18. Brahms, Johannes. 1833-1897. German composer and pianist. **Exceptional Unpublished Autograph Musical Quotation Signed,** One page, 8 ¾ in. x 5 ½ in., from Vienna, dated February 1875. On an ornate page bordered with musical instruments entwined with leaves and flowers with preprinted musical staves. It is the beginning of No. 11 of "Op. 52, Liebeslieder Waltzes". These waltzes were originally written by Brahms for vocal quartet with piano, four hands. "Opus 52, Liebeslieder-Walzer", for vocal quartet and piano four-hands was written by Brahms in 1870. "No. 11" is "Nein, est ist nicht auszukommen".

On this page, Brahms has written it for piano, two hands. According to Margit L. McCorkle's "Johannes Brahms Thematic: Bibliographical Catalog of the Works" (St. Louis: G. Henle USA, 1984), there is no Brahms arrangement of the Liebeslieder Waltzes for two hands, so this musical quotation represents and unpublished version of the work. A gorgeous piece, worthy of inclusion in the finest classical music collections. In fine condition. (#25929) **$15,000**


"Glide softly to thy rest, then; Death should come
Gently to one of gentle mould like thee,
As light winds wandering through groves of bloom
Detach the delicate blossom from the tree."
July 12th 1860. W. Cullen Bryant

Consumption

19. Bryant, William Cullen. 1794-1878. American Romantic poet and journalist. **Autograph Quotation Signed,** One page, Quarto, dated *"July 12th, 1860"*. Bryant has neatly penned a verse from his poem Consumption.

Bryant pens (in full):

"Glide softly to thy rest, then; Death should come
Gently to one of gentle mould like thee,
As light winds wandering through groves of bloom
Detach the delicate blossom from the tree.

July 12, 1860 *Wm. Cullen Bryant."*

Bryant's poem is a memorial to his sister who died of consumption in 1824. Consumption was the old term for tuberculosis and refers to how the illness wastes away or consumes its victims. In fine condition. (#25661) **$950**

20. Cody, William F. ("Buffalo Bill"). 1846-1917. **Magnificent Signed Photograph**, 6 in. x 8 in., black and white, a handsome full-length image of the icon in a long coat and western hat. Inscribed on the image: "To J.G. Butler, Jr. Youngstown, O. from W.F. Cody June 16, 1913". Tipped to a larger leaf of card-stock. Some minor emulsion cracking at lower right corner; otherwise, in fine condition. A stirring image. (#21687) **$3,950**

Poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow writes the poem used ninety years later by FDR to rally the allies to resist the Axis Powers

"Thou, Too, Sail On, O Ship Of State! Sail On, O Union, Strong And Great!"

21. Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. 1807-1882. American poet. **Rare Autograph Manuscript Poem Signed**, "Sail On, O Ship Of State!", One page, Quarto, originally published in book form in 1850, The Building of the Ship. Longfellow pens (in full):

"Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'T is of the wave and not the rock;
'T is but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee!

Henry W. Longfellow"

On Feb. 9, 1941, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill delivered his "Give us the tools and we will finish the job" speech to his people. Churchill urged the Americans, not yet at war with Germany, to lend a hand to his country's battle to fight against the terror then gripping the globe. Churchill intoned:

"...The other day President Roosevelt gave his opponent in the late Presidential election a letter of introduction to me, and in it he wrote out a verse in his own handwriting from Longfellow, which, he said, "applies to you people as it does to us." Here is the verse:

"Sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

What is the answer that I shall give in your name to this great man, the thrice-chosen head of a nation of 130,000,000? Here is the answer which I will give to President Roosevelt.

Put your confidence in us. Give us your faith and your blessing, and under Providence all will be well. We shall not fail or falter; we shall not weaken or tire. Neither the sudden shock of battle nor the long-drawn trials of vigilance and exertion will wear us down. Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

This Longfellow poem also struck the heart of another great leader. A famous story concerning the poem is related by Sandburg in his biography of Abraham Lincoln: "Early in the war a newspaper clipping of a speech delivered in New York cam to Lincoln's hands, and at its close his eyes caught stanzas...beginning: 'Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!...' Nicolay was surprised at the way these lines hit the President. He seemed to be reading them for the first time. And as Nicolay had memorized the piece at school he recited it for Lincoln to the last lines: 'Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, Our faith triumphant o'er our fears.' They stirred something deep in Lincoln. 'His eyes filled with tears, and his cheeks were wet,' said Nicolay. 'He did not speak for some minutes, but finally said with simplicity: "It is a wonderful gift to be able to stir men like that." After the President's endorsement, the poem became the watchword of Union hopes.

A fantastic piece of literary history which served the country in two wars spanning two centuries. In all of our years of business, this is the first handwritten copy of this poem by Longfellow that we have ever encountered. **$15,000**

Our hearts triumphant o'er our fears
Are all with thee, - are all with thee!

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Sail on, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought with all thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock;
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our

Maria Callas as Giulia in *La Vestale*

22. Callas, Maria. 1923-1977. American-born Greek soprano. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, approximately 4 in. x 5 ¾ in., black and white. A superb portrait of Callas in her role as "Giulia" in Spontini's *La Vestale*. Signed on the image in black ink, *"Maria Callas"*. In fine condition. (#25718) **$1,500**

"It is better to trust in the Lord than to put any confidence in Princes"

24. Cooke, Jay. 1821-1905. American financier, pioneer lawyer, Whig member of Congress (1831-1833). **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf, dated Jan. 22nd, 1873. Cooke has penned an inspirational passage from the book of Psalms.

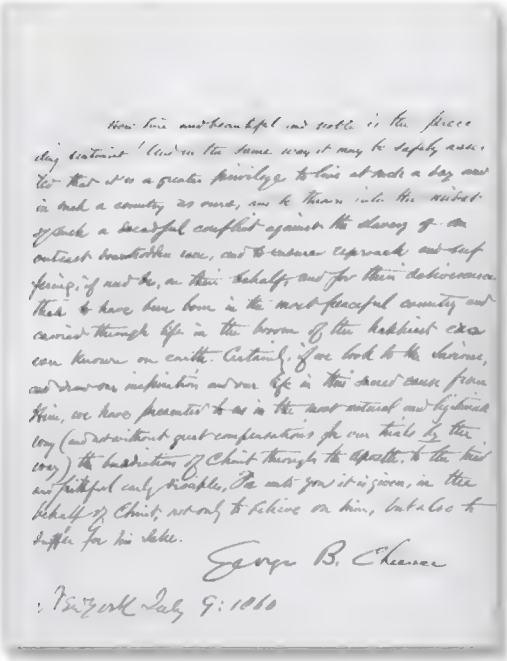
Cooke pens (in full):

"'It is better to trust in the Lord than to put any confidence in Princes'

Jay Cooke

Phildadelphia
Jany 22nd 1873."

This line appears in Psalms 118:9 and counsels man to trust in God alone. In fine condition. **$950**



Rev. George B. Cheever pens a long , impassioned quotation on the plight of slavery

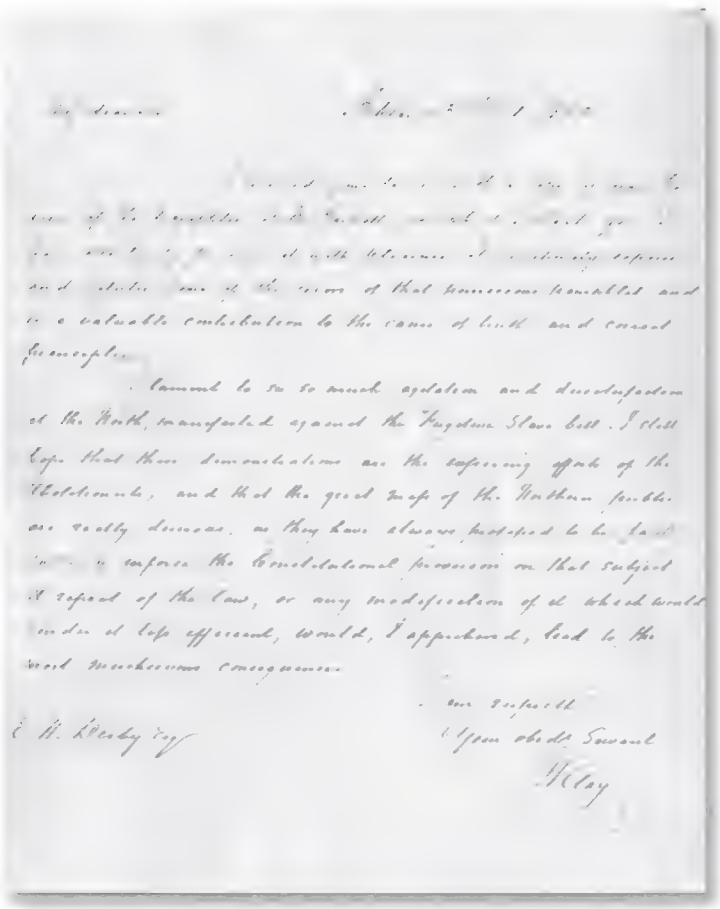
23. Cheever, Rev. George B. 1807-1890. American abolitionist, minister and poet. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, one page, Octavo, dated July 9, 1860, written from New York. Cheever pens (in full):

"How true and beautiful and noble is the preceding sentiment! And in the same way it may be safely asserted that it is a greater privilege to live at such a day and in such a country as ours, and be thrown into the midst of such a dreadful conflict against the slavery of an outcast downtrodden race, and to endure reproach, and suffering if need be, on their behalf, and for their deliverance that to have been born in the most peaceful country and carried through life in the bosom of the happiest race ever known on earth. Certainly, if we look to the Savior, and draw our inspiration and our life in the sacred cause from Him, we have presented so as in the most natural and legitimate way (and not without great compensations for our trials by the way) the benediction of Christ through the Apostle, to the few and faithful early disciples. For unto you it is given, on the behalf of Christ, not only to believe in him, but also to suffer for his sake.

George B. Cheever

New York, July 9: 1860."

In fine condition. (#25671) **$950**



A month after his Compromise of 1850 becomes law, Henry Clay expresses hope that dissatisfaction with his Fugitive Slave Bill will cease

"I lament to see so much agitation and dissatisfaction at the North, I still hope that these demonstrations are the expiring efforts of the Abolitionists…

A repeal of the law, or any modification of it which would render it less efficient, would, I apprehend, lead to the most mischievous consequences."

25. Clay, Henry. Fantastic Autograph Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, from Ashland, Kentucky, October 31, 1850. Written to *"E.H. Derby, Esq."*

Clay pens (in full):

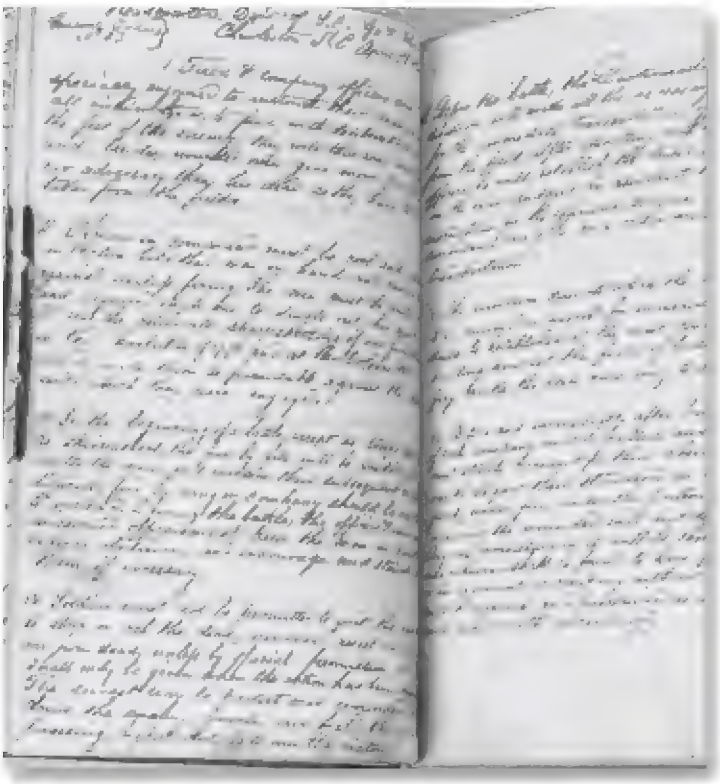
"I received your favor, with a copy of your Review of the pamphlet of Mr. Garnett [sic], *for which I thank you. I have attentively perused it, with pleasure. It successively expresses and refutes some of the errors of that pernicious pamphlet, and is a valuable contribution to the cause of truth and correct principles. I lament to see so much agitation and dissatisfaction at the North, I still hope that these demonstrations are the expiring efforts of the Abolitionists, and that the great mass of the Northern public are really desirous, as they have always professed to be, faithfully to enforce the Constitutional provision on that subject. A repeal of the law, or any modification of it which would render it less efficient, would, I apprehend, lead to the most mischievous consequences.*

I am respectfully
Your obed[t] Servant
H. Clay"

Because of the territory added to the U.S. as a result of the Mexican War, a dispute arose over where slavery would be allowed. There was talk of secession and on January 29, 1850, Clay presented a compromise. In September, a series of bills were passed by Congress; the most controversial of which—known collectively as the Compromise of 1850—was "An act to amend, and supplementary to, 'An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February the 12th, 1793'", known as the Fugitive Slave Act. Signed into law by President Millard Fillmore on September 18, 1850, it required citizens to assist in the recovery of fugitive slaves, denying a fugitive's right to a jury trial. Instead, cases would be handled by special commissioners who would be paid, if an alleged fugitive were released, $5.00, and $10.00 if returned to the claimant. The process of filing a claim was simplified. More federal officials were made responsible for enforcing the law.

The *"Constitutional provision on that subject"*, referred in the letter by Clay is Article IV Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution which provided that "No Person held to Service or Labor in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, But shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due." Even though the northern states could abolish slavery, which they did, they still could not avoid their Constitutional obligation to enforce the slave laws of the southern states. A fugitive slave carried with him the legal status of slavery, even into a territory which didn't have slavery. It wasn't until 1865 when this clause was superseded by the 13th Amendment which abolished slavery and involuntary servitude. As a result, the abolitionists detested the law and the Underground Railroad became more active. Many Northerners who had no opinion on slavery were appalled by the way the Blacks were being treated as a result of the Fugitive Slave Act and spoke publicly against it.

Henry Clay concludes by stating that repealing or modifying the law would *"lead to the most mischievous consequences."* Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun, called "The Great Triumvirate", were certain that their compromise would permanently solve the slavery question, keeping the Union together. The Fugitive Slave Act worked to achieve the opposite. The *"mischievous consequences"* occurred a little over ten years later when South Carolina seceded from the Union. Clay was not around to see the consequences of the eventual failure of the Compromise of 1850. "The New York Times" 1852 obituary of Clay refers to his Compromise bill as "an imperishable monument of the attachment of its author to National unity and prosperity." An incredible letter by Clay in which he foretells the dire consequences which ultimately lead to the Civil War. In fine condition. (#25767) **$19,500**



Rare battlefield orderly book of Adjutant and Inspector General of the Confederate States of America, Samuel Cooper, captured at the Battle of Jackson, MS, May 14, 1863

26. Manuscript Orderly Book of the 24th South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment captured at the Battle of Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863, Quarto (7 ½ in. x 11 ½ in.), 200 ruled pages, containing 51 pages of manuscript text, brown paper covered boards over linen spine. Entries by **Samuel Cooper** (1798-1876), Adjutant and Inspector General of the Confederate States of America; **George W. Randolph** (1818-1867), Confederate States Secretary of War; **Samuel Preston Moore** (1813-1889), Confederate Surgeon General; **Thomas Jordan** (1819-1895), Confederate spy and chief of staff under P.G.T. Beauregard; **Brig. Gen. States Rights Gist** (1831-1864); and **T. L. Ogier**, Surgeon General of 24th Regiment S.C.V.

Battle of Jackson

On May 9, 1863, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston received a dispatch from the Confederate Secretary of War, George W. Randolph, directing him to proceed at once to Mississippi and take chief command of the forces in the field. As he arrived in Jackson on the 13th, from Middle, Tennessee, he learned that two army corps from the Union Army of the Tennessee – the XV, under Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, and the XVII, under Maj. Gen. James Birdseye McPherson – were advancing on Jackson, intending to cut the city and the railroads off from Vicksburg. Johnston consulted with the local commander, Brig. Gen. John Gregg, and learned that only about 6,000 troops were available to defend the town. Johnston ordered the evacuation of Jackson, but Gregg was to defend Jackson until the evacuation was completed. By 10:00 am, both the Union army corps were near Jackson and had engaged the enemy. Rain, Confederate resistance, and poor defenses prevented heavy fighting until afternoon, when Union forces attacked in numbers and slowly pushed the enemy back. In mid-afternoon, Johnston informed Gregg that the evacuation was complete and that he should disengage and follow. The fall of the former Mississippi state capital was a significant blow to Confederate industry, transportation lines, and morale.

This orderly book, dated from September 24, 1862 to April 5, 1863, contains the General's orders to the 24th South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Ellison Capers. During the Battle of Jackson, the 24th S.C.V. held its position the longest but sustained some of the heaviest losses with 105 men and officers killed.

The manuscript text is primarily written by **Adjutant General Samuel Cooper**, who pens a total of 17 entries, and writes on the first leaf, *"In order to provide more systematically and effectually for the necessities of the wounded, during, and subsequent to engagements with the enemy, the following instructions are published for the guidance of all concerned."* The orders go on to outline medical regulations and provisions, directives for the appointment of medical directors to control medical officers and hospitals in the field, assessment of sanitary conditions, transportation of hospital supplies, management of infirmaries, treatment and transportation of the wounded and dead during and after the battle.

Samuel Cooper pens a detailed entry regarding battle engagement, *"Headquarters, Dept. of S.C., Ga & Fla, Charleston, S.C., April 5, 1863"*:

"I. Field & company officers are specially enjoined to instruct their men under all circumstances, to fire with deliberation at the feet of the enemy; they will thus avoid overshooting and, besides, wounded men give more trouble to our adversary than his dead as they have to be taken from the fields.

II. Officers in command must be cool and collected in action, hold their men in hand and caution them against useless firing. The men must be instructed and required each one to single out his mark. It was the deliberate sharpshooting of our forefathers in the Revolution of 1776 and at New Orleans 1815 which made them so formidable against the odds with which they were engaged.

IV. Soldiers must not be permitted to quit the ranks, to strip or rob the dead, nor even assist in moving our own dead unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect our wounded is to drive the enemy from our field, the most pressing highest duty is to win the victory.

VII. Before and immediately after battle the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must strictly account for their absence from the ranks. To quit their standard on the battle field, under fire, under the presence of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot and whoever shall be found to have quit the field, or his assignment, or company without authority will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward and dealt with accordingly."

Three leaves are penned by Confederate Secretary of War, **George W. Randolph**, dated *"War Department, Richmond, VA, Nov. 26th/62"*, regarding directives to Medical Directors for managing the wounded and dead, and signed *"Geo. W. Randolph."* In addition, a *"Statement of the Hospital Fund"* lists hospital supply expenditures for the sick and wounded including an itemized list of ration quantities and costs.

Brig. Gen. States Rights Gist pens an extract of *"Special Orders, No. 291, III – All sick from camps around the city who require hospital treatment will until further orders be sent to the wayside hospital in the city for transportation to the interior hospitals, By order, Brig. Gen. Gist."*

The book was found by **Alonzo D. Cady**, Company H, 26th Iowa Infantry, and bears his inscription, *"A. D. Cady's book despoiled from a chest of effects obtained at Jackson, Mississippi May 14th, 1863 and found in a tent a few steps from where the First Iowa Battery first halted on entering the city."* A photograph of the elderly Cady is affixed to the recto of the front free endpaper with *"A.D. Cady Co. H 26th Iowa Infantry detail in 1st Iowa Battery third detachment, Vicksburg, Miss., 1863"* penned neatly below.

Confederate orderly books are exceedingly scarce, with only one public auction record in the last 30 years. This original source material offers a fascinating perspective of the Confederate army as contemporaneously recorded during the war. Alonzo Cady newspaper clipping affixed to front free endpaper, minor toning and darkening throughout, small burned area at fore-edge, not affecting text; otherwise, very good condition. The manuscript text remains clear and legible throughout. (#25941) **$9,500**

Charles Dickens writes a few lines about his last completed novel, Our Mutual Friend

"Work – change of air – training – and work again – are all I see before me until my book is done."

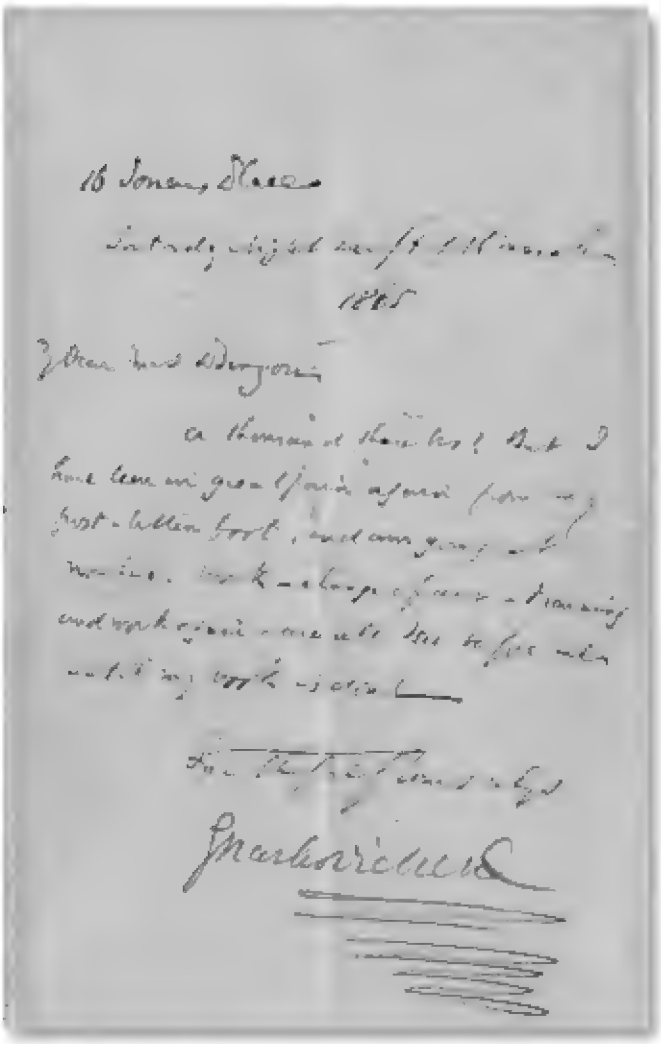
27. Dickens, Charles. 1812-1870. English novelist. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo. Somers Place [London], March 25, 1865, written to *"Mrs. Benzon"*, **Elizabeth Lehmann Benzon**, wife of German-born businessman Ernst Leopold Benzon. Dickens pens (in full): *"Dear Mrs. Benzon, A thousand thanks! But I have been in great pain again from my frost-bitten foot, and am going out nowhere. Work – change of air – training – and work again – are all I see before me until my book is done. Very affectionately yours, Charles Dickens"*

Dickens was working on his last completed novel, Our Mutual Friend, long considered one of his most sophisticated and darkest works, the product of his declining years when exhaustion and disillusionment were taking over his life and his writing. Published in 19 monthly installments, May 1864 - November, 1865, the novel was praised for the complexity of its numerous characters and multiple plot lines, as well as its unified presentation of the themes of money and predation.

A few days prior to the date of this letter, Dickens wrote to Lord Houghton, "From much walking in the snow at Gad's Hill, I got laid up with a frost-bitten foot, a month ago. On Tuesday last, the tortures came on afresh and have kept be in bed until today, engendering the weakest submission to my Doctor." Dickens' biographer, John Forster, wrote in The Life of Charles Dickens (Chapman and Hall, 1872-74), "In the winter of 1865 he first had the attack in his left foot which materially disabled his walking-power for the rest of his life. He supposed its cause to be over-walking in the snow, and that this had aggravated the suffering is very likely; but, read by the light of what followed, it may now be presumed to have had more serious origin …it was a constant trouble and most intense suffering, extending then gravely to his left hand also, which had before been only slightly affected…"

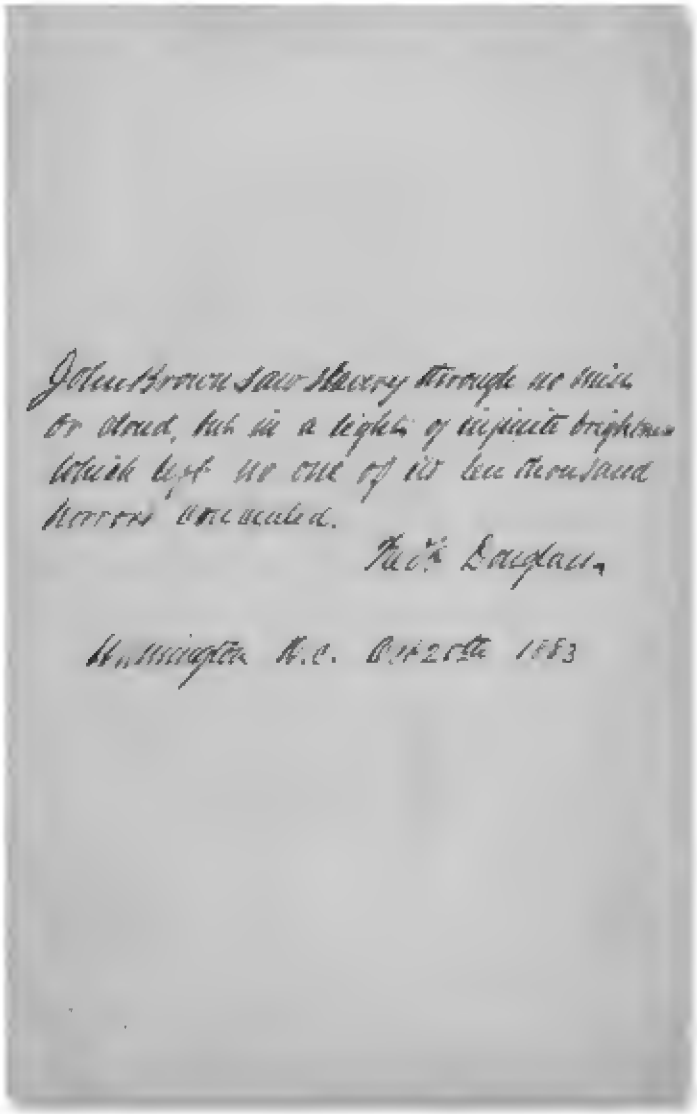
Professor I. C. McManus, Department of Psychology, University College London, concluded in The Lancet, December 22/29, 2001, "For the last five years of his life, Charles Dickens had a range of symptoms, mostly affecting his left side, including hemispatial neglect for words, paroxysmal pains, hypoalgesia in the left foot, and a feeling of the world falling to the left. Dickens was known to have a definite attack of right-sided cerebral insufficiency, and he died of apoplexy affecting the right side of the brain."

Includes an original 2 ½ in. x 4 in. carte-de-visite photograph of Dickens seated and holding a top hat. Letter exhibits mounting remnants on the left margin verso; otherwise, fine condition. (#25912) **$3,950**

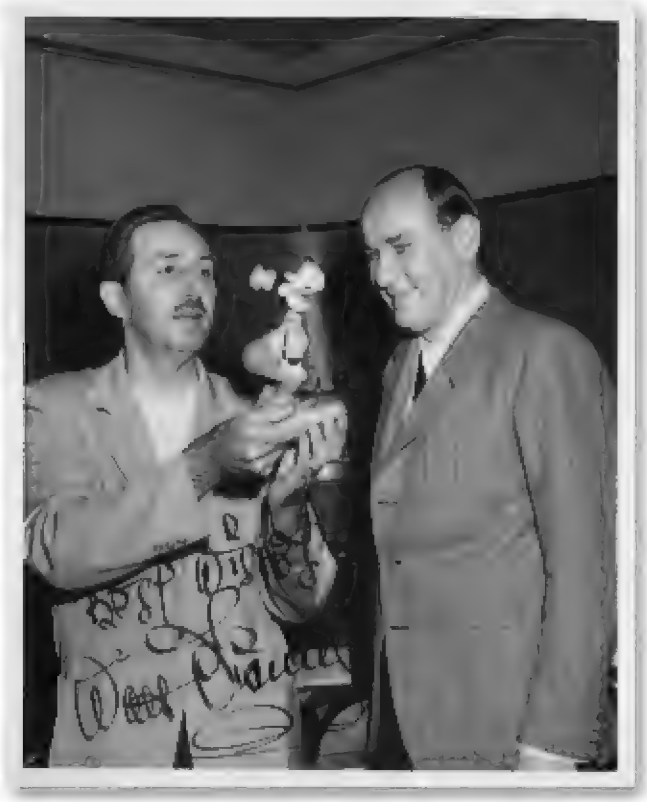


28. Davis, Miles. 1926-1991. American jazz trumpeter, bandleader, composer. **Rare Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, an image of Davis playing his horn and directing his ensemble. Signed in bright red ink in the lower margin. Ichiro Shimizu photographer credit stamped on verso. In fine condition. (#25707) **$1,500**

29. Disney, Walt. Superb Vintage Signed Photograph, Gelatin silver 8 in. x 10 in.. A wonderful photograph of Disney standing with arms crossed in front of a large globe. Signed boldly on the image in large sweeping strokes, *"To Pat, Best Wishes, Walt Disney"*. A very nice example with a large prominent signature. Faint crease at lower right margin and slight surface scuffs; otherwise, fine condition. (#25846) **$3,950**


John Brown saw slavery through no mist
or cloud, but in a light of infinite brightness
which left no one of its ten thousand
horrors concealed.
Fred.k Douglass.
Washington D.C. Oct 20th 1883

Frederick Douglass on John Brown

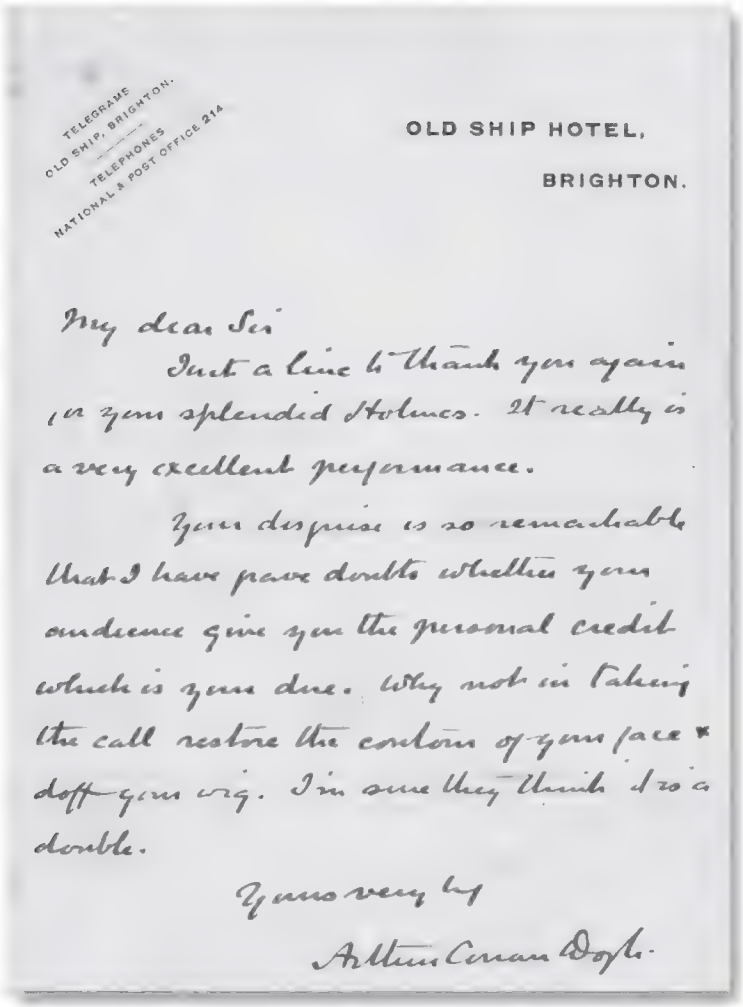


30. Disney, Walt. 1901-1966, American producer, executive and animator. Created the timeless cartoon characters Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white. A candid photograph of Walt Disney holding up a clay model of Goofy to a smiling, unidentified man. Signed boldly with sentiment on the image in large sweeping strokes, *"Best Wishes, Walt Disney"*. In fine condition. (#25621) **$3,950**

31. Douglass, Frederick. 1818-1895. American abolitionist, writer, orator, statesman and reformer. **Rare Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on a folded Octavo leaf. Douglass pens (in full):

"John Brown saw slavery through no mist or cloud, but in a light of infinite brightness, which left no one of its ten thousand horrors concealed. Fred.k Douglass. Washington D.C. Oct. 20th 1883"

Frederick Douglass knew John Brown through abolitionist circles but did not approve of Brown's intent to start a slave revolt, thinking that Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry would negatively influence public opinion against the abolition of slavery. However, years later, Douglass would recognize Brown's contribution to ending America's "peculiar institution". Newspaper clipping affixed to interior page announcing Douglass' second marriage: *"The Colored Septuagenarian Weds a Young White Woman"*. Small tear at lower left fold; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25726) **$15,000**



TELEGRAMS
OLD SHIP, BRIGHTON.
TELEPHONES
NATIONAL & POST OFFICE 214

OLD SHIP HOTEL,

BRIGHTON.

My dear Sir

Just a line to thank you again for your splendid Holmes. It really is a very excellent performance.

Your disguise is so remarkable that I have grave doubts whether your audience give you the personal credit which is your due. Why not in taking the call restore the contour of your face & doff your wig. I'm sure they think it is a double.

Yours very truly

Arthur Conan Doyle.

Arthur Conan Doyle praises an actor's portrayal of Sherlock Holmes!

"Just a line to thank you again for your splendid Holmes. It really is a very excellent performance."

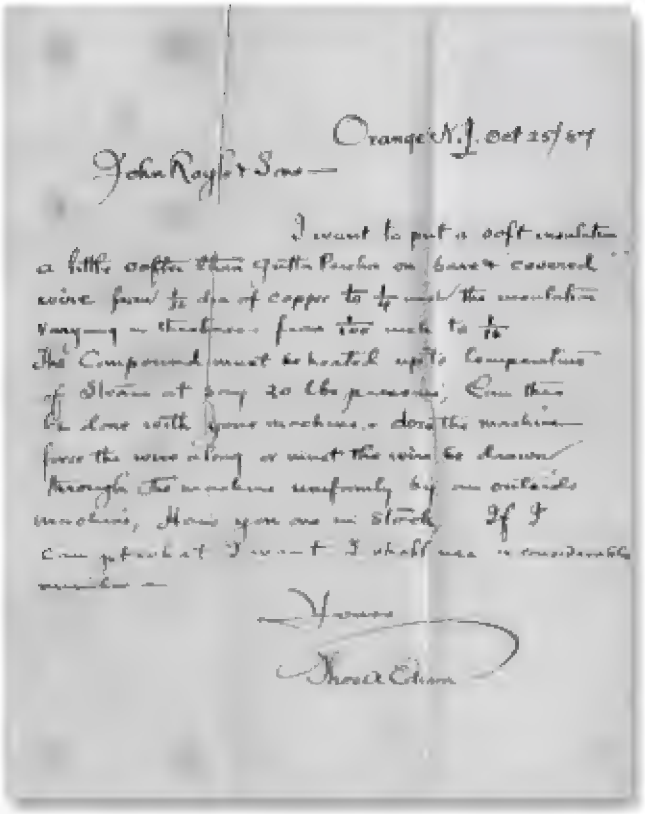
32. Doyle, Arthur Conan, Sir. 1859-1930. British novelist and detective fiction writer. Best remembered as the creator of the subtle, hawk-eyed amateur detective, Sherlock Holmes and his friend Dr. Watson. Also wrote historical romances "The White Company" (1891) and "The Lost World" (1912). **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, "*Arthur Conan Doyle*", One page, Octavo, on *"Old Ship Hotel, Brighton"* letterhead stationery. Written to **O. P. Heggie**. Oliver Peters Heggie (1877-1936) is best remembered for his later role as the blind hermit who befriends the Monster (Boris Karloff) with wine and tobacco in *The Bride of Frankenstein* (1935). Doyle pens (in full):

> *"My dear Sir,*
>
> *Just a line to thank you again for your splendid Holmes. It really is a a very excellent performance. Your disguise is so remarkable that I have grave doubts whether your audience give you the personal credit which is your due. Why not in taking the call restore the contour of your face & doff your wig. I'm sure they think it is a double."*
>
> *Yours very truly,*
> *Arthur Conan Doyle"*

The Adventure of the Speckled Band is one of 56 Sherlock Holmes short stories written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. First published in Strand Magazine in February, 1892, Conan Doyle, who later revealed that he thought this was his best Holmes story, wrote and produced a play based on it. "The Speckled Band" premiered in London at the Adelphi Theatre on June 4, 1910 with H. A. Saintsbury as Holmes. On August 8th, it moved to the Globe Theatre with a few cast changes, closing on October 29, 1910.

O. P. Heggie appeared as Sherlock Holmes in the February 6-25, 1911 production of "The Speckled Band: An Adventure of Sherlock Holmes" at London's Strand Theatre. Conan Doyle had playfully listed in all programs since opening night that "C. Later" played the part of "Peters – a Butler." In the play, Holmes disguised himself as the butler and his pageboy, Billy, was disguised as Peter's young daughter, Amelia. In fact, the actor who portrayed Holmes was also Peters, but Conan Doyle wanted the audience to think that another actor was Peters. Heggie's disguise as the butler was so good that Conan Doyle wished he had given Heggie the credit he deserved. In another letter he had asked Heggie if it were possible for him to quickly remove his disguise as he left the stage at the end of a scene. Evidently, he didn't. Now, he asks the actor if he could reveal he was also the butler during the curtain call. The name "C. Later" continued to appear in the programs of future productions of "The Speckled Band."

A magnificent full page letter. Letters by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle referring to Sherlock Holmes are rare and sought after by collectors. This letter offered here, signed in full, is exceedingly desirable in that it is entirely about a Holmes play written by Conan Doyle, who desired to give additional credit to an actor's performance as Sherlock Holmes. This is without a doubt the finest Arthur Conan Doyle letter we have ever encountered. Inconsequential light toning to margins, the text and signature remain dark and prominent. In fine condition. (#25720) **$15,000**



Orange N.J. oct 25/87

John Royle & Sons—

I want to put a soft insulation a little softer than gutta Percha on bare & covered wire from 1/32 dia of copper to 1/4 inch the insulation varying in thickness from 1/100 inch to 1/16. The compound must be heated up to temperature of Steam at say 20 lbs pressure. Can this be done with your machine, does the machine force the wire along or must the wire be drawn through the machine uniformly by an outside machine, Have you one in stock, If I can get what I want I shall use a considerable number—

Yours

Thos A Edison

During one of the most prolific periods in his career, Thomas Edison inquires about a new wire insulation machine

"I want to put a soft insulation a little softer than gutta-percha on bare & covered wire…Can this be done with your machine…If I can get what I want I shall use a considerable number"

33. Edison, Thomas A. 1847-1931 American inventor and businessman. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, *"Orange, N.J. Oct 25/87"*. Written to **John Royle & Sons**, manufacturer of vulcanized rubber insulation. Edison pens (in full):

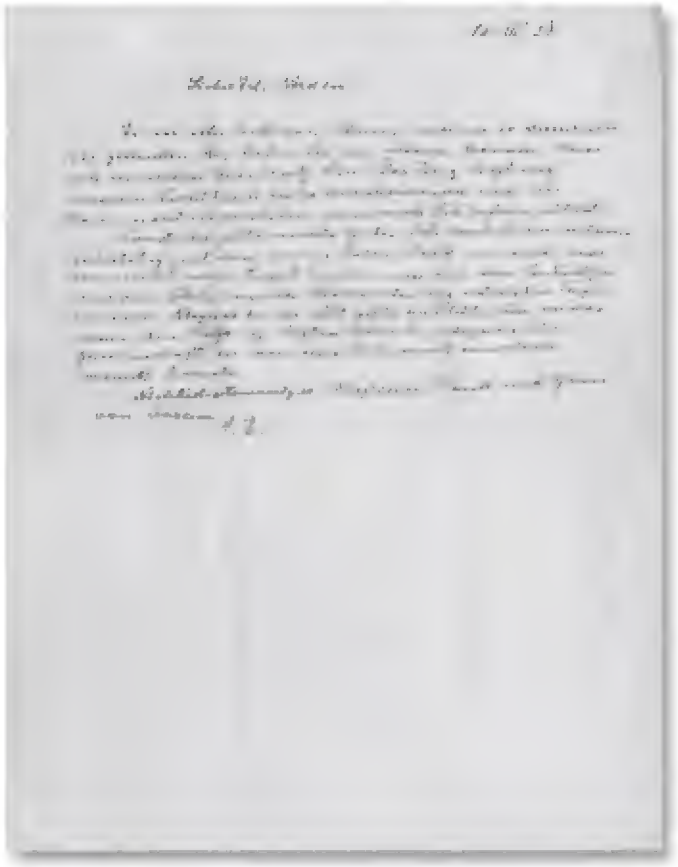
"I want to put a soft insulation a little softer than gutta-percha on bare & covered wire from 1/32 dia of copper to ¼ inch the insulation varying in thickness from 1/100 inch to 1/16. The compound must be heated up to temperature of steam at say 20 lbs pressure. Can this be done with your machine, does the machine force the wire along or must the wire be drawn through the machine uniformly by an outside machine, Have you one in stock, If I can get what I want I shall use a considerable number –

Yours,

Thos. A. Edison"

From 1880-1887, Thomas Edison underwent his most strenuous years of invention as he extended and improved greatly upon his electric light, heat, and power systems. He took out over 300 patents, most related to "dividing" electric power and standardizing the three-wire system and improving its associated generation and feeder systems.

Vernon Royle, one of John Royle's sons, made a significant contribution to the early wire insulation and cable jacketing industry in 1880 when he devised the first continuous rubber tubing extrusion machine which vulcanized rubber tubing under gas pressure, thus allowing great lengths of wire to be covered in a short time. This revolutionary machine replaced the laborious process of hand-wrapping electrical wire in protective cloth tape. A wonderful letter from one of the most prolific periods of Edison's life. Mounting remnants and tape repair along one fold on verso. (#25875) **$2,500**



As the Nazis gain wider influence in Germany, Einstein believes that *"there is no place on this planet to which one could direct one's hopes, nowhere a community to which one would want to dedicate one's work"*

34. Einstein, Albert. 1879-1955. German-Swiss-American theoretical physicist. **Superb Autograph Letter Signed**, *"A.E."*, One page, Quarto, dated March 16, 1938. Written in German to Miss Ruth Norden.

Einstein pens (in full):

"Dear Miss Norden!

It was extremely kind of you to keep me in your thoughts. How could you possibly have known how much I love to play? The stuff is spread all over my bedside table and I cannot resist, even after it's bedtime.

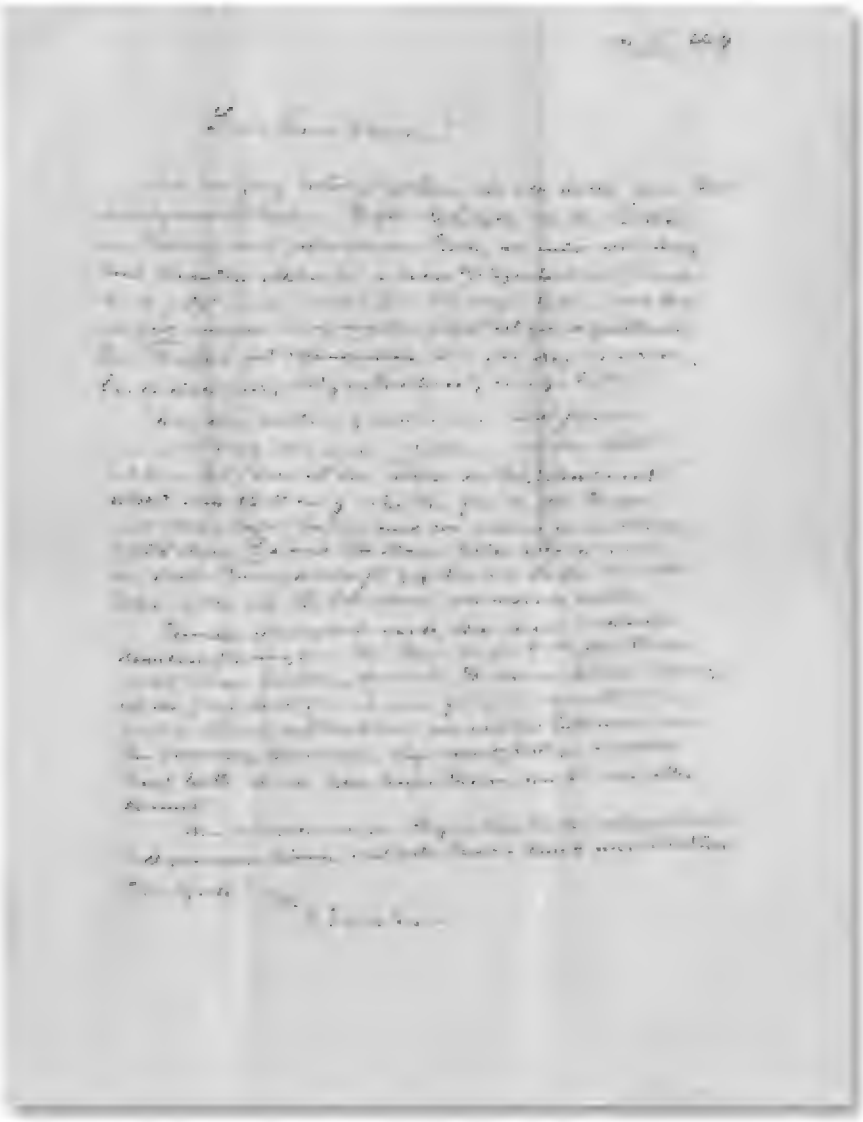
Otherwise, nothing good can be reported. I was remembering my birthday: It's good that my remaining years are counted so that I don't have to be petrified by the cruelty and the disgust brought on me when I listen to the news. There is no place on this planet to which one could direct one's hopes, nowhere a community to which one would want to dedicate one's work.

Nevertheless! Many thanks and greetings.

Yours

A.E."

Ruth Norden was Einstein's secretary and translator and was responsible for translating a number of his writings into English, notably his only public discussion of Hitler's campaign against the Jews titled "Why Do They Hate the Jews?" Following Hitler's rise to power, Einstein used his fame to address humanitarian and political concerns frankly, openly flouting the Nazi movement as well as lending insight to perhaps the most significant social issue of the 20th century, anti-Semitism. A wonderful association. In fine condition. **$3,950**



Albert Einstein compares the Nazis to the Devil

"The devil is creative, as the Nazis were when it was finally decided to round us up."

35. Einstein, Albert. 1879-1955. German-Swiss-American theoretical physicist. **Superb Autograph Letter Signed,** One page, Quarto, written in German, dated December 27, [1949]. Written to *"Frau Ehrman"*, wife of Dr. Ehrman, Einstein's Berlin doctor who emigrated to New York before World War II. Einstein pens (in part): *"Dear Mrs. Ehrman,*

I was completely filled with consternation yesterday when I heard what you went through. Helplessly lying in the cold snow with a broken leg for who knows how long, minutes passing like hours. You will continue to have pain, and the enforced immobility is certainly cruel. The devil is creative, as the Nazis were when it was finally decided to round us up.

But we hold together and take pleasure with each other and with everyone in that which is beyond the fickleness of fate and remains forever present for those who have the eyes and the ears for it and a warm human sensibility. You and your husband have given me so much friendship over the course of many years that I experience your fate as my own.

It was particularly painful that I was the reason that your husband couldn't be at your side at the critical hour. It was truly surprising the way the five medicine men appeared in my room totally unexpectedly…Otherwise I would have let the matter take its own course.

Now I wish from my heart that you can enjoy your enforced peace and quiet with good radio music and books. Best wishes, A. Einstein"

Albert Einstein maintained lifelong friendships with his old acquaintances and kept them near to him throughout his tumultuous life. Of particular interest is the fact that this letter is in his own hand, not written by a secretary. He wished to personally comfort his friend and acknowledge his feelings of responsibility for keeping her husband from her during a time of need.

This is not the first time that Einstein used the Devil metaphorically. On declining a piece of chocolate at dinner one night [on the advice of Dr. Ehrman], Einstein was heard to say "The devil has put a penalty on all things we enjoy in life. Either we suffer in our health, or we suffer in our soul, or we get fat." Wonderful content. Fine condition. (#25911) **$19,500**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1956.

Dear Colonel Pollock:

I think it was very fortunate you were here in town when it was time for my last checkup. Certainly I am grateful for the trouble you took to write your impressions to Howard. When I told him that, in your letter to me, you had mentioned the sending on of your tentative conclusions, he brought that letter to me -- and I was, of course, much interested in reading it. I think it was quite the most encouraging diagnosis -- or prognosis -- that I have had.

But sometimes in contemplating my own future duty, I wonder just exactly how far anyone, other than myself, can calculate the effect on an individual of any kind of "regulation" when he is occupying an office such as this. In some ways it is like a quarterback on a football team. He may have all of the wisdom to be derived from years of experience in the game. But when the need arises, he has to throw himself unreservedly into the play. He has to pick a discouraged team off the ground and get it going again.

If we merely needed a brain on the field, a quarterback could play if he had to be in a wheel chair; but that isn't true in his case, nor is it in the Presidency.

However, your letter does clear up a number of points in my mind, and I have no doubt that it will aid me immeasurably when I do have finally to make any public announcement concerning my political intentions.

Thank you very much for your continued and friendly interest. I am grateful to you.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Colonel Byron E. Pollock,
Fitzsimons Army Hospital,
Denver, Colorado.

Dwight Eisenhower writes his attending physician four months following his heart attack questioning his abilities will meet the demands of the presidency

"But sometimes in contemplating my own future duty, I wonder just exactly how far anyone, other than myself, can calculate the effect on an individual of any kind of 'regulation' when he is occupying an office such as this…

If we merely needed a brain on the field, a quarterback could play if he had to be in a wheel chair; but that isn't true in his case, nor is it in the Presidency."

36. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Superb Typed Letter Signed as President, One page, Quarto, on official "The White House, Washington" letterhead stationery, dated January 20, 1956, written to *"Colonel Byron E. Pollock"*, one of the attending physicians who cared for President Eisenhower following his 1955 heart attack.

Eisenhower writes (in full):

"Dear Colonel Pollock:

I think it was very fortunate you were here in town when it was time for my last checkup. Certainly I am grateful for the trouble you took to write your impression to Howard. When I told him that, in your letter to me, you had mentioned the sending on of your tentative conclusions, he brought that letter to me—and I was, of course, much interested in reading it. I think it was quite the most encouraging diagnosis—or prognosis—that I have had.

But sometimes in contemplating my own future duty, I wonder just exactly how far anyone, other than myself, can calculate the effect on an individual of any kind of 'regulation' when he is occupying an office such as this. In some ways it is like a quarterback on a football team. He may have all the wisdom to be derived from years of experience in the game. But when the need arises, he has to throw himself unreservedly into the play. He has to pick a discouraged team off the ground and get it going again.

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Thank you very much for your continued and friendly interest. I am grateful to you.

Sincerely,

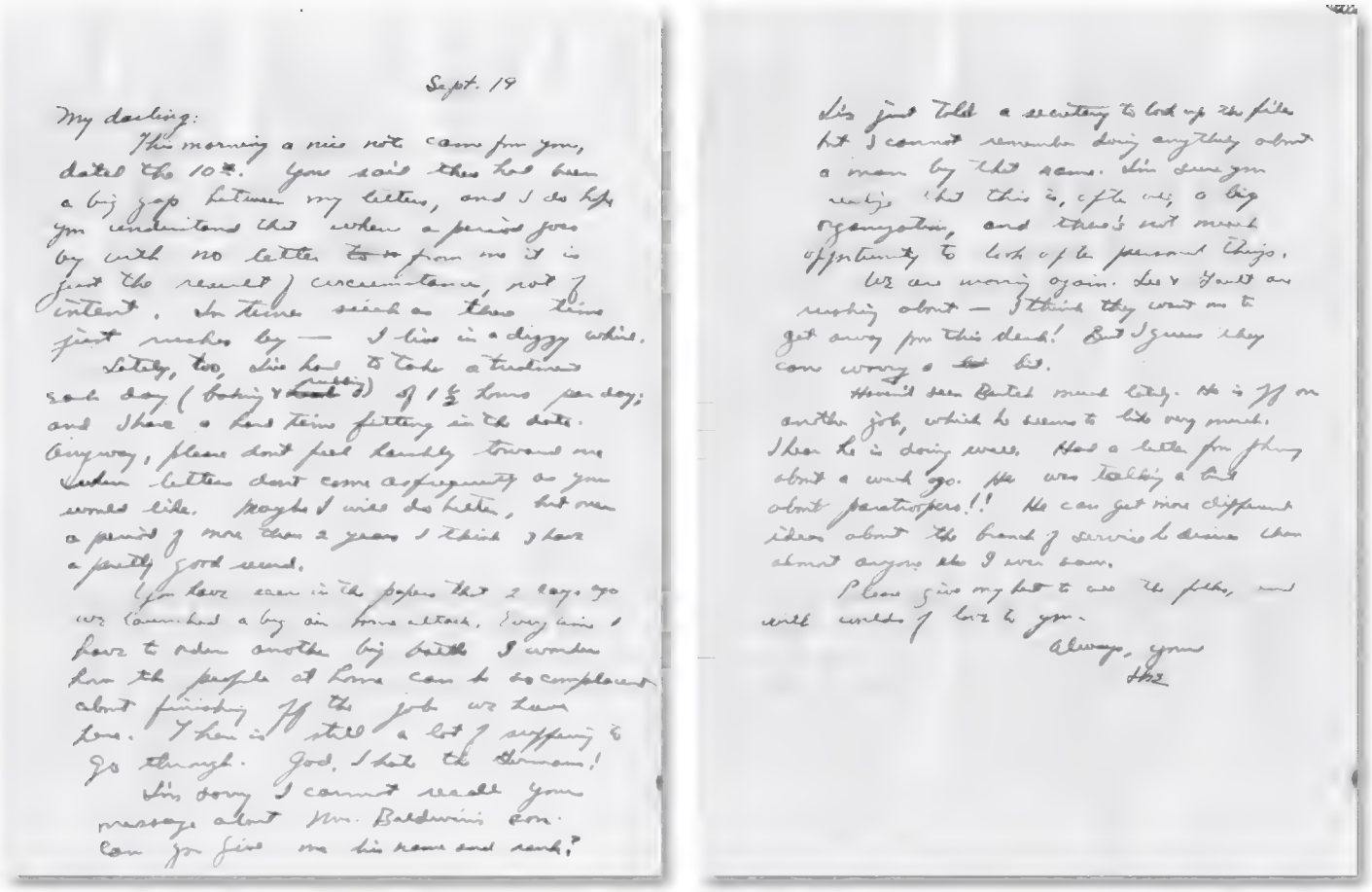
Dwight D. Eisenhower

Colonel Byron E. Pollock,
Fitzsimons Army Hospital,
Denver, Colorado."

Dwight Eisenhower became the first sitting President to suffer a heart attack. It apparently began while Eisenhower was playing golf at Cherry Hills Country Club on Sept. 23, 1955, when he complained of what he thought was indigestion. He returned to the home of his mother-in-law, Elivera Doud, where he had dinner that evening with his physician. He retired early, still complaining of pain after the doctor left and his wife, Mamie, called the doctor back to the house about 2 a.m., but they didn't take the President to the hospital until later in the morning. Upon arrival at Fitzsimons Army Hospital Eisenhower was rushed to room 8002 and the entire eighth floor was soon occupied by military police and health care personnel. Treatment consisted of administering a combination of drugs and placing the president in an oxygen tent.

The press, not being privy to medical information as it is today, did not know the full extent of the President's illness so Wall Street panicked on the following Monday, September 26, plunging 6.5%. The Dow quickly recovered within a few days, but the President didn't take his first steps until October 25 and returned to the White House on November 11. Republicans, while happy to have him back, were nonetheless worried. The party feared that Eisenhower would not be able to run for reelection in 1956 and everyone knew that his doctors wouldn't rule on the issue until February. That month he was ruled fit for office and the president went on to another landslide victory in the fall.

A wonderful letter expressing Eisenhower's doubts he is up to the demands of the office of the President, despite his optimistic prognosis following his heart attack. Comes with original "White House" transmittal envelope post marked from Washington, January 21, 1956. In fine condition. (#25775) **$9,500**



Sept. 19

My darling:

This morning a nice note came from you, dated the 10th. You said there had been a big gap between my letters, and I do hope you understand that when a period goes by with no letter from me it is just the result of circumstances, not of intent. In times such as these time just reaches by — I live in a dizzy whirl. Lately, too, I've had to take a treatment each day (baking & rubbing) of 1½ hours per day; and I have a hard time fitting in the date. Anyway, please don't feel harshly toward me when letters don't come as frequent as you would like. Maybe I will do better, but over a period of more than 2 years I think I have a pretty good record. You have seen in the papers that 2 days ago we launched a big air-borne attack. Every time I have to order another big battle I wonder how the people at home can be so complacent about finishing off the job we have here. There is still a lot of suffering to go through. God, I hate the Germans!

I'm sorry I cannot recall your message about Mr. Baldwin's son. Can you find me his name and rank? I've just told a secretary to look up the file but I cannot remember doing anything about a man by that name. I'm sure you realize that this is, after all, a big organization, and there's not much opportunity to look after personal things.

We are moving again. Lee & Yank are rushing about — I think they want me to get away from this desk! But I guess they can worry a bit.

Haven't seen Bartel much lately. He is off on another job, which he seems to like very much. I hear he is doing well. Had a letter from Johnny about a week ago. He was talking a bit about paratroopers!! He can get more different ideas about the branch of service I desire than almost anyone else I ever saw.

Please give my best to all the folks, and with worlds of love to you.

Always, yours
Ike

General Eisenhower writes to his wife just two days after he ordered the ill-fated Operation "Market Garden"

"You have seen in the papers that 2 days ago we launched a big air-borne attack. I wonder how the papers at home can be so complacent about finishing off the job we have here. There is still a lot of suffering to go through. ***God I hate the Germans!****"*

37. Eisenhower, Dwight D. 1890-1969. 34th President of the U.S. (1953-1961). Served as Supreme Allied Commander appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt (December, 1943) during WWII, commanded successful Allied landing at Normandy on June 6, 1944. **World War II-date Autograph Letter Signed,** *"Ike"*, Two pages, Quarto, London, September 19, [1944]. Written to his wife, Mamie. Eisenhower pens (in full):

> *"My darling: This morning a nice note came from you, dated the 10th. You said there had been a big gap between my letters, and I do hope you understand that when a period goes by with no letter from me it is just the result of circumstances, not of intent. In times such as these time just reaches by – I live in a dizzy whirl. Lately, too, I've had to take a treatment each day (baking & rubbing) of 1-1/2 hours per day; and I have a hard time fitting in the date. Anyway, please don't feel harshly toward me when letters don't come as frequent as you would like. Maybe I will do better, but over a period of more than 2 years I think I have a pretty good record. You have seen in the papers that 2 days ago we launched a big air-borne attack. Every time I have to order another big battle I wonder how the papers at home can be so complacent about finishing off the job we have here. There is still a lot of suffering to go through. God I hate Germans!! I'm sorry I cannot recall your message about Mr. Baldwin's son. Can you find me his name and rank? I've just told a secretary to look up the file but I cannot remember doing anything about a man by that name. I'm sure you realize that this is, after all, a big organization, and there's not much opportunity to look after personal things. Haven't seen Bartel much lately. He is off on another job, which he seems to like very much. I hear he is doing well. Had a letter from Johnny about a week ago. He was talking a bit about paratroopers!! He can get more different ideas about the branch of service I desire than almost anyone else I ever saw. Please give my best to all the folks, and with worlds of love to you. Always, yours Ike"*

On September 2, while returning to Granville from a meeting with Bradley and Patton in Versailles, Eisenhower's B-25 had a mechanical failure and he switched to the small, one-passenger Stinson L-5 Sentinel. The pilot lost his way in a storm and could not locate the airstrip. About to run out of fuel, the pilot made an emergency landing on a beach. In an effort to push the plane in the wet sand above the tide line, Eisenhower fell and twisted his knee. The injury was quite painful and recovery was slow. Under protest from recently appointed Field Marshal Montgomery regarding supply line priorities, Eisenhower grudgingly flew his B-25 to Brussels to meet with him. Boarding the plane was painful, but getting off the plane proved impossible, so they held their meeting aboard the plane on the airfield. Montgomery complained bitterly of Patton running the war and demanded the land battle be returned to him. After arguing for an hour, Eisenhower agreed to a plan, Operation Market Garden, that Montgomery promised would succeed. A combined airborne and ground offensive launched on September 17, Operation Market Garden was designed to secure bridges across the Rhine and encircle the Ruhr, Germany's industrial area. Bolstered by the early success of the paratroopers on the first two days of the operation, Eisenhower was optimistic, as seen in the tone of his letter here to Mamie. However, things began to go badly over the next two days. A combination of bad weather, relentless German counterattacks and Montgomery's passivity in getting the ground forces to Arnhem ultimately led to its failure on September 21st. Strongly worded content from the General. With original free franked envelope of transmittal. In fine condition. (#25530) **$15,000**

The day after South Carolina secedes from the Union, Colonel Elmer Ellsworth discusses his work in organizing the Zouaves, and believes he would be the best candidate for Chief Clerk of the War Dept.

The Union's first casualty: Col. E. Elmer Ellsworth of the New York Fire Zouaves

"We are just now in the midst of an excitement about these southern matters which in our state at least will have one good effect it has opened the way for the complete revision of our Militia Law"

"You may not be aware that I have devoted my time for the past five years exclusively to the development & perfection of a system of organization for our Militia and other matters pertaining to their interests. To this work I have devoted my life. The organization of the Zouaves was undertaken simply as a means of demonstrating the practibility of some essential ideas of this system"

38. Ellsworth, Ephraim Elmer. 1837-1861. Union colonel & martyr, served as colonel of the 11th New York Infantry, the "Fire Zouaves". After tearing down the Confederate Flag from a tavern in Alexandria, Virginia, he was killed by the proprietor. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, dated January 6, 1861 from Springfield, IL. Written to Gen. **Frederick Townsend** in Albany, NY. Ellsworth pens (in full):

"My dear General, Your favor of the 11th and a copy of the By laws came duly to hand. We are just now in the midst of an excitement about these southern matters which in our state at least will have one good effect it has opened the way for the complete revision of our Militia Law. I submit to the Legislature on Tuesday next a law or a draft of one rather, which if enacted will prove I trust the entering wedge for a complete overturning of our present systems. I shall be able to send you a copy some time this week. Now my dear General I am about to presume your kindness and your interest in the military affairs of our country, for compliance with a request which, not without considerable hesitancy, I have been compelled by pressing nature of the emergency to make. You may not be aware that I have devoted my time for the past five years exclusively to the development & perfection of a system of organization for our Militia and other matters pertaining to their interests. To this work I have devoted my life. The organization of the Zouaves was undertaken simply as a means of demonstrating the practibility of some essential ideas of this system. I have no gone as far as I can in my limited sphere, and to insure success I must have access to means of information & influence only to be obtained in the War Department. I am therefore a candidate for the appointment of Chief Clerk in that Department. My position here justifies me in supposing that I have a fair chance of success, but the strong possibility of the appointment of the Sec. of War being made in a few days and the fact that some degree of influence will be brought to bear for the appt. of another person (from Ky) renders it a matter of the highest importance that I should have a strong endorsement as possible, and I shall fell greatly indebted to you if you will address a letter to Mr. Lincoln speaking in such terms as you think proper of the position and myself in connection with it.

[In August, 1860, Ellsworth had gone to Springfield, Illinois, to study law in Abraham Lincoln's office. He helped Lincoln with his campaign for president, and later accompanied him to Washington, D.C. before returning to Illinois. Lincoln called Ellsworth *"the greatest little man I ever met."*]

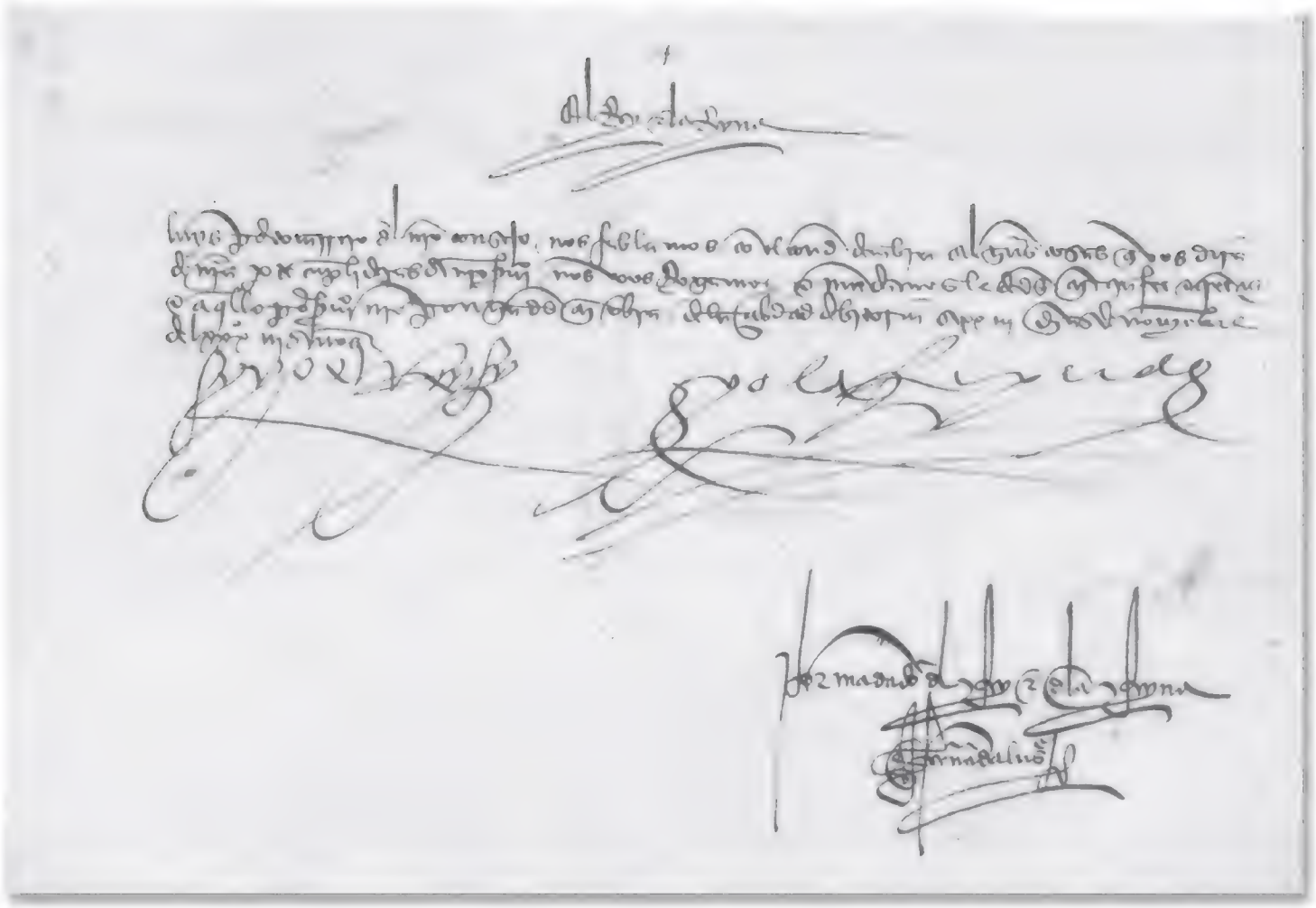
I desire also from Gov. Morgan as the Commander in Chief and such other members of his staff as may be accessible such expression of their opinion of my claims ability & fitness as they may be disposed to make. Whatever you may do in this will be reciprocated at the first opportunity. I am very much gratified at the success of your corps, and hope to have the pleasure of seeing you and them sometime during the month of February. Excuse extreme haste and believe me, Your obt Serv't & friend Ellsworth"

As Ellsworth here alludes, he was well-known in 19th century military circles as the organizer, trainer, and popularizer of Zouave units in several Northern states. Upon the outbreak of war, he raised a regiment from the firemen of New York City, who were commissioned the 11th New York Fire Zouaves, or Ellsworth's Zouaves, on April 20, 1861 and were mustered into Federal service on May 7. The unit spent virtually its entire career in the area around the District of Columbia. The Zouaves acquired a reputation for rowdy conduct, but they also helped extinguish a fire that threatened serious damage to the capital. On May 24, Ellsworth led the Zouaves across the Potomac to occupy Alexandria, Virginia. Spying a Confederate flag atop the Marshall House hotel, Ellsworth climbed to the roof and tore it down. While descending the stairs, he was shot to death by the proprietor, James T. Jackson, who was killed a moment later by Pvt. Francis Brownell, one of Ellsworth's men. As the Union's first casualty, Ellsworth became its first martyr, stirring the North's will to fight. Lincoln openly mourned his loss (as mentioned above, he had studied law for a time in Lincoln's Springfield law office), and his body lay in state at the White House before being returned to upstate New York for burial. An historic and very rare letter from Colonel E. Elmer Ellsworth, one of the most recognizable names of the Civil War era. In very fine condition. (#25574) **$15,000**

39. Cole, Nat "King". 1919-1965. American popular singer and jazz pianist. **Handsome Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a fabulous half-length publicity photograph featuring the dapper Cole wearing a light grey suit jacket and tie. Inscribed in blue ink at the upper right corner, *"To Myrtle, Best Wishes, Nat King Cole"*. In fine condition. The signature is quite large and prominent. (#25140) **$595**

40. Ellington, Edward Kennedy "Duke". 1899-1974. American composer, pianist, and bandleader. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, Gelatin silver glossy 8 in. x 10 in. print of "Duke" Ellington by James J. Kriegsmann. Signed with sentiment in blue ink, *"To my friend, Al Williams, Good luck, Duke Ellington"*. Small typewritten snipe on the verso reads, "Al Williams owned and operated the Papagayo Restaurant at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco in the 1950's and 1960's." Faint crease at lower right corner; otherwise, fine condition. (#25905) **$395**

41. Frankfurter, Felix. 1882-1965. U.S. Supreme Court Justice (served 1939-62) and legal scholar. **Impressive Signed Photograph**, 11 in. x 14 in. (trimmed), black and white, a wonderful ¾ length portrait of the judge wearing his pince-nez spectacles and a grey three-piece suit. Signed on the image in white ink, *"Felix Frankfurter"*. In fine condition. (#25131) **$950**



Manuscript Document Signed by the Patrons of Christopher Columbus
Ferdinand of Aragon & Isabella of Castile

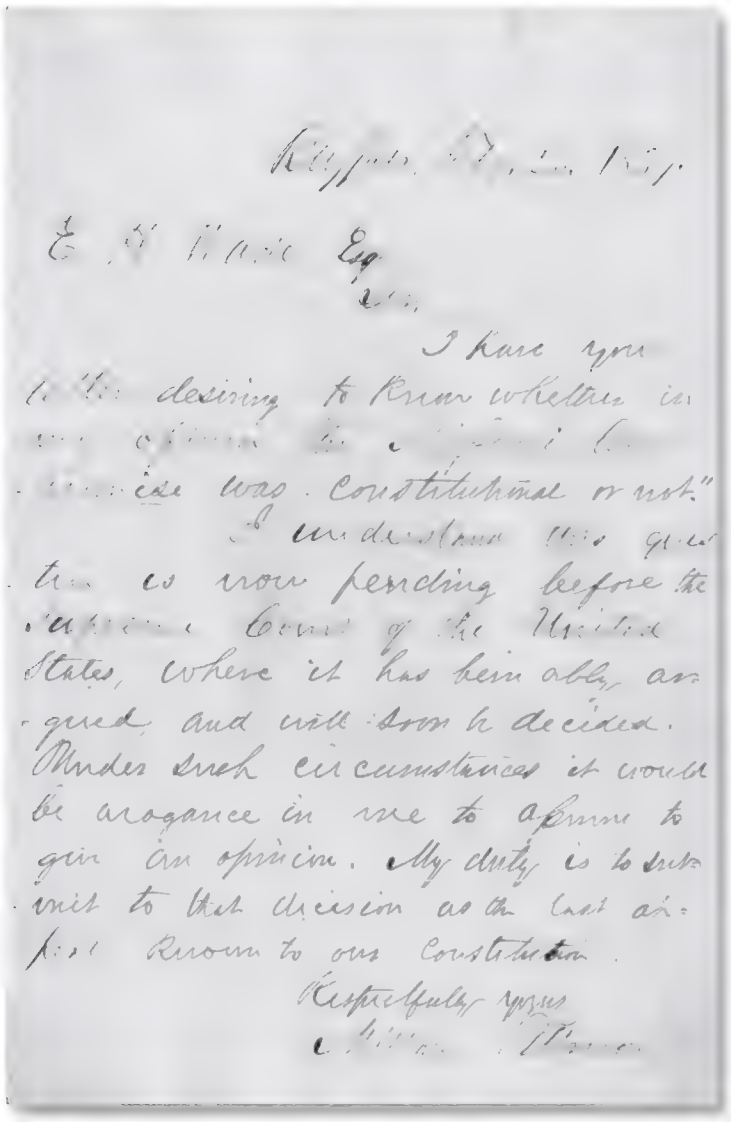
42. Ferdinand & Isabella. Rare Document Signed by Both Sovereigns, *"yo el Rey"* and *"yo la Reyna"*, a royal order to Luis Portocarrero, informing him that he will be receiving instructions from the Conde de Cabra, in ancient Spanish, accomplished in a Gothic cursive hand, One page, oblong octavo, counter-signed by *"Fernando Alvares, Vitoria, 23 November, 1483."* It reads (translated in full):

"A Royal Charter from the King Ferdinand and the Queen Isabelle addressed to Luis Portocarrero, a member of their Royal Council in La Villa de Palma. In this Charter, the King and the Queen order Luis Portocarrero to fulfill and carry out a few affairs which they have already discussed with the Count of Cabra. Signed by the King and the Queen in the City of Victoria on the twenty-third day of November of the year one thousand four hundred eighty three."

The marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella in 1469 united the Spanish kingdoms of Aragon and Castile and strengthened their imperial power. With the assertion of their royal authority came an insistence on religious uniformity bringing about the Spanish Inquisition, authorized and supported by the Pope who, in 1478, granted Ferdinand and Isabella the authority to appoint inquisitors.

The Inquisition was a powerful political weapon that allowed Ferdinand and Isabella to intimidate and eliminate their enemies. In 1483 the pope appointed [Tomas de] Torquemada, who had been an assistant inquisitor since February 11, 1482, Grand Inquisitor of Castile, and on October 17, 1483 extended his jurisdiction over Aragon.

This document was signed a little more than a month later. Ferdinand and Isabella are, of course, best remembered as the patrons of Christopher Columbus, funding the voyage that led to his discovery of the New World. In fine condition. (#25643) **$12,500**



Written only days before the Dred Scott Case decision, former President Millard Fillmore responds to a letter regarding the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise

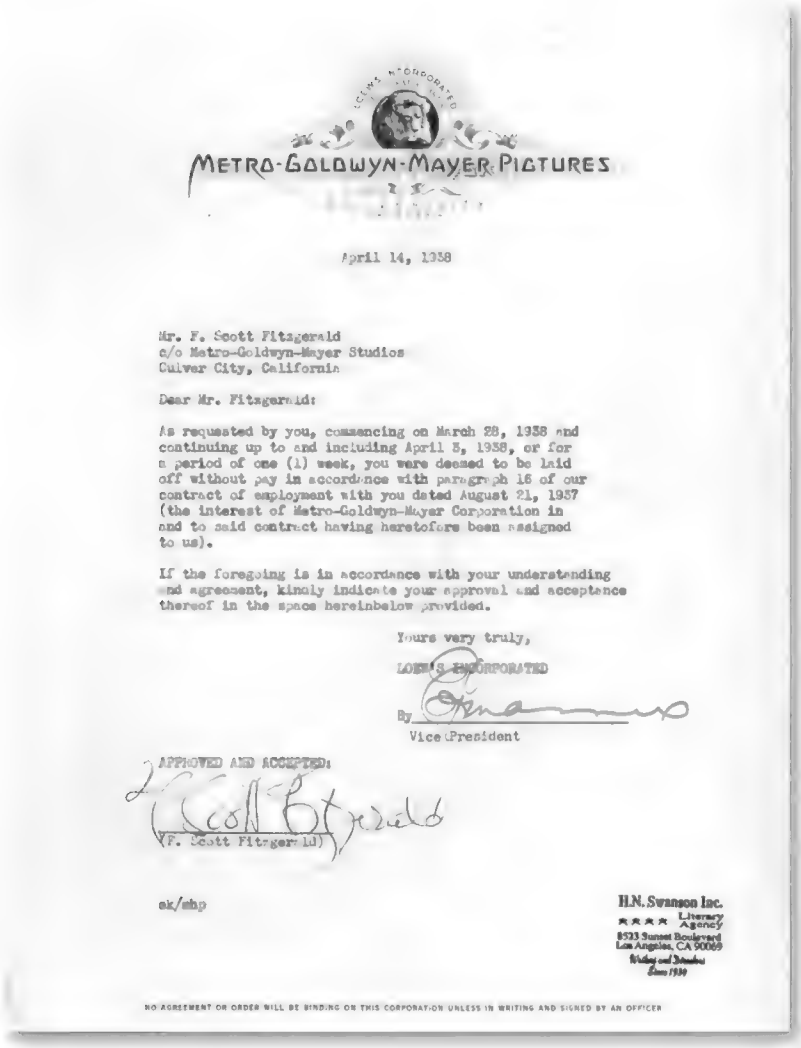
"I have your letter desiring to know whether in my opinion the "Missouri Compromise was constitutional or not…it would be arrogance in me to assume to give an opinion. My duty is to submit to that decision as the last appeal known to our Constitution."

43. Fillmore, Millard. 1800-1874. 13th President of the U.S. (1850-1853). Succeeded to the Presidency after the death of Zachary Taylor. Denied renomination. Previous to his Presidency, he was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1833-35 and 1837-43) from New York, then served as Vice-President (1849-50) under Zachary Taylor. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated February 25, 1857 from Buffalo, New York. Written to **E. H. Wade, Esq.** (1802-1866), a Free Soil candidate who was serving his second term in the House. Fillmore pens (in full):

"Buffalo, Feb. 25, 1857, E. H. Wade, Esq.
Sir, I have your letter desiring to know whether in my opinion the 'Missouri Compromise was constitutional or not.' I understand this question is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, where it has been ably argued, and will soon be decided. Under such circumstances it would be arrogance in me to assume to give an opinion. My duty is to submit to this decision as the last appeal known to our Constitution.

Respectfully yours Millard Fillmore"

Written just nine days prior to the Supreme Court decision in the case of Dred Scott v. Sanford and days before President Buchanan referred to the territorial question as "a matter of but little practical importance", this letter cites one of the pivotal issues facing the country – the issue prohibiting slavery. In the Dred Scott Decision, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney asserted that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was Unconstitutional. Scott was a slave whose owner took him from the slave state of Missouri into the free state of Illinois and territory north of the latitude 36°30'and then back to Missouri. Scott sued for his freedom and the Supreme Court overruled a lower court's decision in favor of Scott. The Court ruled that Scott had never ceased to be a slave and so could not be considered a citizen with the right to sue in a federal court. The most far-reaching impact of the decision came from the claim that Congress had no right to deprive citizens of their property (such as slaves) anywhere within the United States and thus no authority to prohibit slavery in the federal territories. A fascinating letter with great content penned during the height of the slave controversy and divisive events that led to the secession crisis a few years later. Light toning otherwise fine condition.(#25572) **$12,500**



METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES

April 14, 1938

Mr. F. Scott Fitzgerald
c/o Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios
Culver City, California

Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:

As requested by you, commencing on March 28, 1938 and continuing up to and including April 3, 1938, or for a period of one (1) week, you were deemed to be laid off without pay in accordance with paragraph 16 of our contract of employment with you dated August 21, 1937 (the interest of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation in and to said contract having heretofore been assigned to us).

If the foregoing is in accordance with your understanding and agreement, kindly indicate your approval and acceptance thereof in the space hereinbelow provided.

Yours very truly,

LOEW'S INCORPORATED

By

Vice-President

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED:

(F. Scott Fitzgerald)

ak/mhp

H.N. Swanson Inc.
★★★★ Literary Agency
8523 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90069

NO AGREEMENT OR ORDER WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CORPORATION UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY AN OFFICER

F. Scott Fitzgerald turns his able writing talents to film, working as a screenwriter for MGM in the last years of his life

45. Fitzgerald, F. Scott. 1896-1940. American novelist and short-story writer. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on MGM letterhead stationery, dated April 14, 1938. The letter, from MGM to Fitzgerald regarding his employment with the studio, reads (in full):

> *"Dear Mr. Fitzgerald:*
> *As requested by you, commencing on march 28, 1938 and continuing up to and including April 3, 1938, or for a period of one (1) week, you were deemed to be laid off without pay in accordance with paragraph 16 of our contract of employment with you dated August 21, 1937 (the interest of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation in and to said contract having heretofore been assigned to us). If the foregoing is in accordance with your understanding of our agreement, kindly indicate your approval and acceptance thereof in the space hereinbelow provided."*

Signed at the lower left corner as "Approved and Accepted", in dark black ink *"F. Scott Fitzgerald"*.

A troubled genius, it was Hollywood that proved to be F. Scott Fitzgerald's salvation. Although he had little success in writing for films, which he had already attempted several times before, he was highly paid and gained a new professional standing. Fitzgerald contributed some un-filmed work for *Gone With the Wind*, but his most important writing from this period was his fifth and final novel, *The Love of the Last Tycoon*, which was published posthumously as *The Last Tycoon*. Reportedly based on the life of film executive Irving Thalberg, some believe this novel might have been his greatest of all; however, Fitzgerald died of a heart attack before completing the work. Up to the time of his death, Fitzgerald was convinced he was a failure, never knowing that he would one day be considered one of the finest writers of the 20th century. In fine condition. (#24847) **$4,950**

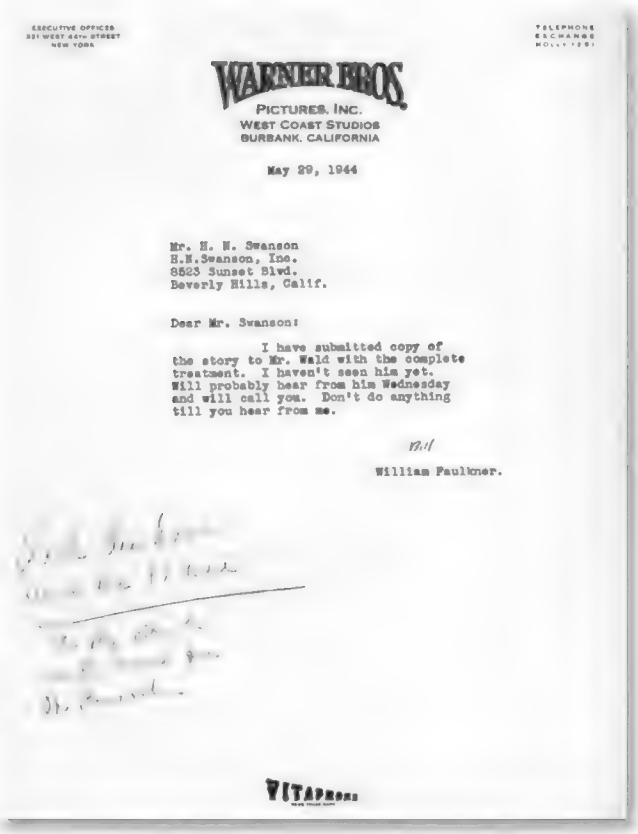
William Faulkner completes the screenplay treatment for the film version of Hemingway's classic novel, *To Have and Have Not*, which would star Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall in their first film together

44. Faulkner, William. **Typed Letter Signed** *"Bill"*, One page, Quarto, dated May 29, 1944. Written to literary agent H.N. Swanson of Beverly Hills, CA. Faulkner pens (in full):

> *"Dear Mr. Swanson: I have submitted copy of the story to Mr. Wald* [Warner Bros. executive Jerry Wald] *with the complete treatment. I haven't seen him yet. Will probably hear from him Wednesday and will call you. Don't do anything till you hear from me. Bill"*

Another hand, presumably that of Swanson, has written at the lower left corner in pencil: *"Took this home with me to read. It's the story he wrote back on the Board* [?]*."*

Directed by Howard Hawks, this film based on Hemingway's novel is notable as the first pairing of Humphrey Bogart and the 20-year-old former fashion model Lauren Bacall. It was in this film that Bacall, playing the sultry nightclub singer "Marie 'Slim' Browning", delivered the famous line "You know how to whistle, don't you, Steve? You just put your lips together and...blow" – one of the most memorable lines in Hollywood history. A great letter from Faulkner regarding his most famous screenplay. *To Have and Have Not* is the only instance in film history that two Nobel Prize-winning authors (Hemingway and Faulkner) were associated with the same motion picture. In fine condition. (#24845) **$3,950**



WARNER BROS.
PICTURES, INC.
WEST COAST STUDIOS
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

May 29, 1944

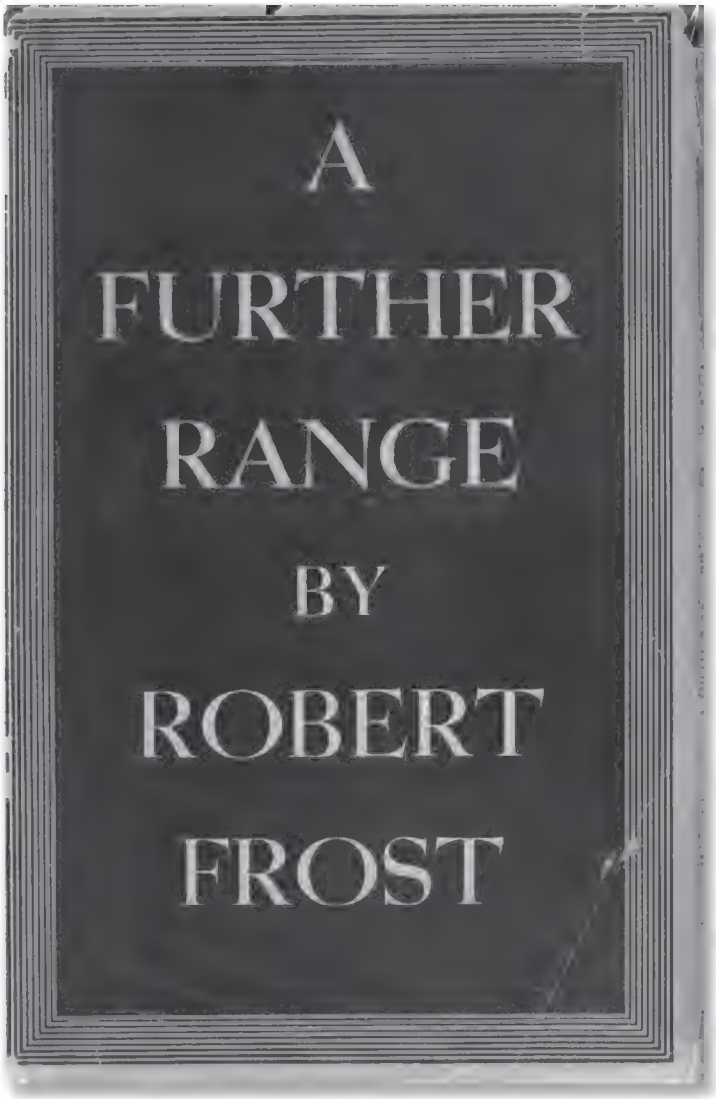
Mr. H. N. Swanson
H.N.Swanson, Inc.
8523 Sunset Blvd.
Beverly Hills, Calif.

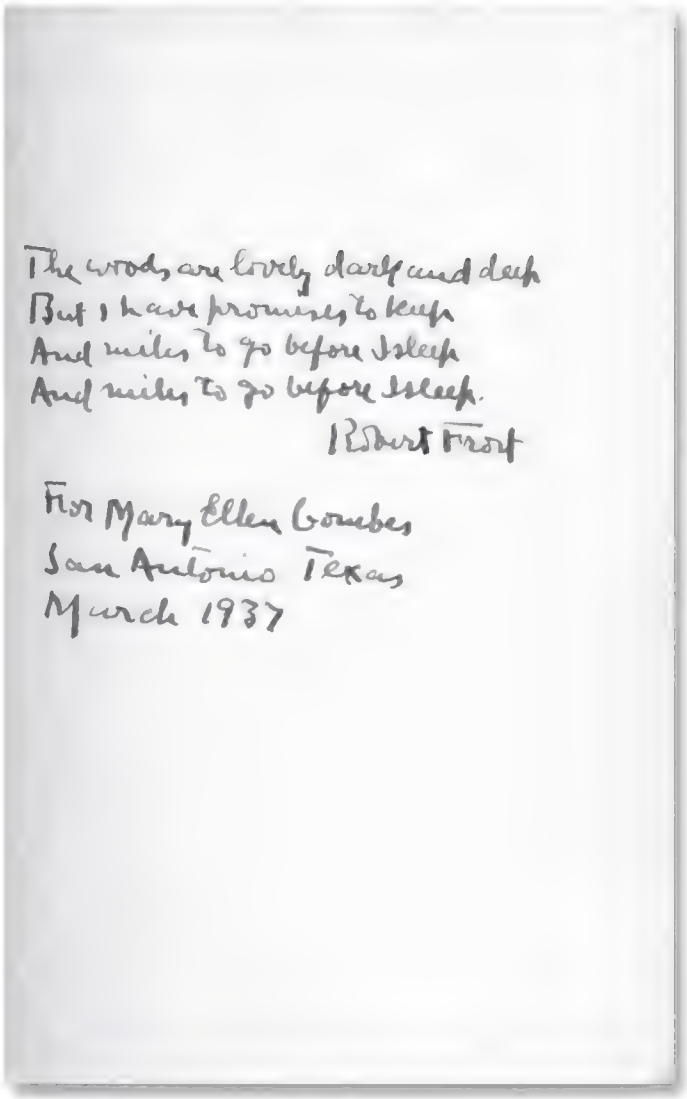
Dear Mr. Swanson:

I have submitted copy of the story to Mr. Wald with the complete treatment. I haven't seen him yet. Will probably hear from him Wednesday and will call you. Don't do anything till you hear from me.

Bill

William Faulkner.




The woods are lovely dark and deep
But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep.
Robert Frost
For Mary Ellen Gombes
San Antonio Texas
March 1937

Robert Frost pens a few lines from his poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"

46. Frost, Robert. Signed Book A Further Range with Handwritten Verse from "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening", New York: Henry Holt and Company, [1936], First edition, second impression. Original red cloth lettered in gilt with dust jacket. Signed and inscribed in ink in March, 1937 by Frost on the front free endpaper with the final verse from "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening".

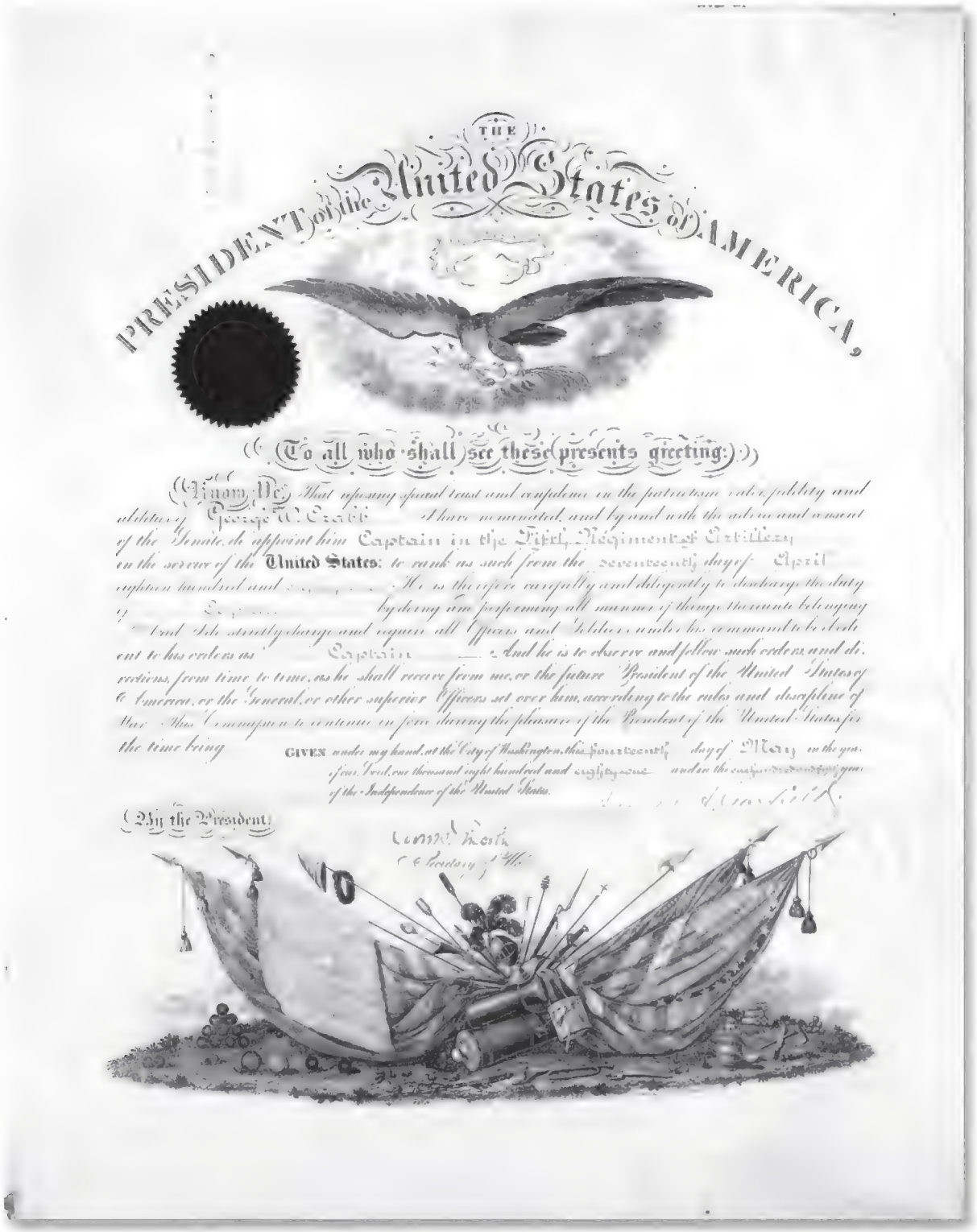
Frost pens (in full):

"The woods are lovely, dark and deep
But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep.

Robert Frost

For Mary Ellen Gombes
San Antonio Texas
March 1937"

Frost wrote this poem about winter in June, 1922 at his house in Shaftsbury, Vermont that is now home to the "Robert Frost Stone House Museum". Frost had been up the entire night writing the long poem "New Hampshire" and had finally finished when he realized morning had come. He went out to view the sunrise and suddenly got the idea for "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening." He wrote the new poem in just a few minutes and later stated that "It was as if I'd had a hallucination." "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" was Frost's favorite of his own poems and later called it his "best bid for remembrance". A wonderful piece on Frost. Dust jacket exhibits minor chipping to head and tail of spine and to folds with some toning; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25776) **$9,500**



Exceptionally Rare Military Appointment Signed as President

47. Garfield, James A. 1831-1881. 20th President of the U.S. (March 4 – September 19, 1881). **Extremely Rare Military Appointment Document Signed as President**. One page, approx. 15 in. x 19 in., dated May 14, 1881. The document awards the rank of captain to George W. Crabb of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery. Signed at the lower right, *"James A. Garfield"*, and countersigned by Secretary of War **Robert Todd Lincoln**.

Less than two months after the signing of this document, on July 2, 1881, President Garfield, walking arm in arm with Secretary of State James G. Blaine, was shot twice at close range by deranged assassin Charles Guiteau. One bullet grazed the President's right arm, passing through his right coat sleeve and doing no permanent damage. However the second entered his lower back, deflected off his rib and lodged near his pancreas, just two and one-half inches to the left of the spine. Mortally wounded, the President languished for eighty days before he succumbed on September 19, 1882.

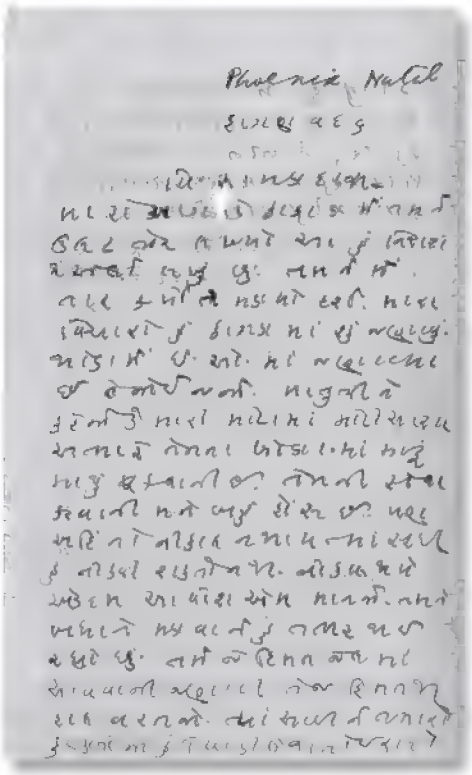
Military appointments from President Garfield are exceedingly rare, considering his short tenure in office. Very light toning to lower margins; otherwise, in fine condition. Signature it slightly faded. Paper seal intact at upper left corner. (#25541) **$15,000**

George Gershwin Signed Photograph with Autograph Musical Quotation from *Rhapsody in Blue*

48. Gershwin, George. Exceptional Signed Photograph with an Autograph Musical Quotation, 8 in. x 10 in., sepia-tone head and shoulders portrait of the handsome composer in a chalk-stripe suit. In the lower margin, Gershwin has inscribed in black ink *"To Patricia Leftwich – with every good wish, George Gershwin, Dec. 1932"* and included (just to the left) the famous four bar musical quotation from his *Rhapsody in Blue.*

A fantastic signed photograph with a rare musical quotation from perhaps his most famous work, and the one for which he is best remembered. Mounting remnants to verso; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25648) **$12,500**

From His Phoenix Settlement in Natal, South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi Writes to One of His Family Members Exhibiting His Conviction of Passive Resistance Activism



49. Gandhi, Mohandas K. 1869-1948. Indian political and spiritual leader. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One and one-half pages, Small quarto, on lined paper, penned from Gandhi's "Phoenix" settlement in Durban, Natal, South Africa. Dated "Vad 6", [no year, circa 1908]. Written in Hindi to *"Dear Samaldas"*. Gandhi pens (translated, in full):

> *"Dear Samaldas: My previous letter was written with great enthusiasm, however, this one is full of disappointments. You must have received my cable. How can I express my views in the letter? Some of my views I have mentioned in 'Indian Opinion', you may read them. Right now my only wish is to put my head on mother's lap. I am so anxious to look after her but I cannot leave until things are settled here. As soon as they are taken care of I will leave right away. I am very anxious to see you all. The courage you showed to go to jail, keep the same courage now. After I come there, I will take over some of your responsibilities. After I come there, I will think what you can do and we will make arrangements accordingly. I am awaiting your detailed letter. Mohandas' Blessings"*

Some years prior, Gandhi's two brothers had pooled their resources to finance his law studies in England, in the hope that his earnings as a qualified barrister would be of benefit to the entire family. But after receiving his law degree, Gandhi's interests diverged from those of his insular brothers, and he began to devote more of his time for the benefit of the community. In 1904, after being greatly inspired by author John Ruskin's *Unto This Last,* which promotes the idea of human companionship—not wealth—as being the true basis of society, Gandhi established the Phoenix settlement. He moved the *Indian Opinion* press to the 100 acre farm located fourteen miles from Durban. Gandhi and the members of the settlement would perform farm work for the same wage and would attend to the press and publication of *Indian Opinion* in their spare time. At this time, the Transvaal independence movement was gaining steam as the British continued to put pressure on the Indians and other displaced minority inhabitants of the region. Gandhi, as one of the more outspoken of the movement's leaders, advocated a policy of "passive resistance". However, he believed this phrase to be weak and not expressive of its true political meaning and intent. It was during this important year of Gandhi's life that he developed the concept of "Satyagraha". It quickly became the prevailing theme of his life, and would soon lead millions of oppressed Indians on to cultural and political independence.

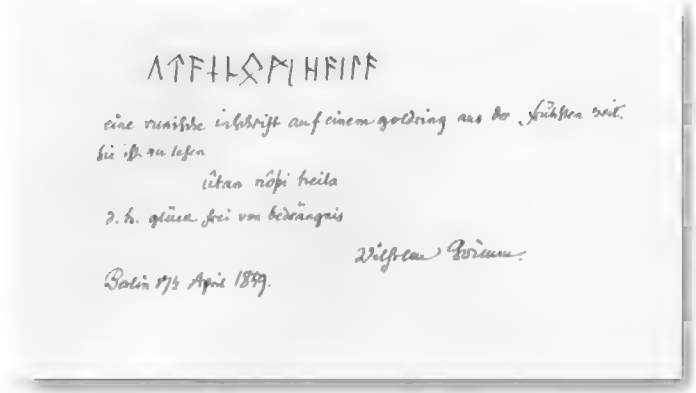
Gandhi coined the term Satyagraha to describe his philosophy of nonviolent resistance. Speaking of his initial satyagraha campaign in South Africa, he said:

> "None of us knew what name to give to our movement. I then used the term "passive resistance" in describing it. I did not quite understand the implications of "passive resistance" as I called it. I only knew that some new principle had come into being. As the struggle advanced, the phrase "passive resistance" gave rise to confusion and it appeared shameful to permit this great struggle to be known only by an English name. Again, that foreign phrase could hardly pass as current coin among the community. A small prize was therefore announced in Indian Opinion to be awarded to the reader who invented the best designation for our struggle. We thus received a number of suggestions. The meaning of the struggle had been then fully discussed in Indian Opinion and the competitors for the prize had fairly sufficient material to serve as a basis for their exploration. Shri Maganlal Gandhi was one of the competitors and he suggested the word sadagraha, meaning "firmness in a good cause." I liked the word, but it did not fully represent the whole idea I wished it to connote. I therefore corrected it to "satyagraha". Truth (satya) implies love, and firmness (agraha) engenders and therefore serves as a synonym for force. I thus began to call the Indian movement Satyagraha, that is to say, the Force which is born of Truth and Love or non-violence, and gave up the use of the phrase "passive resistance", in connection with it, so much so that even in English writing we often avoided it and used instead the word "satyagraha" itself or some other equivalent English phrase."

A wonderful Gandhi letter with associations with his significant Phoenix settlement and his political paper *Indian Opinion.* (#25382) **$9,500**

Autograph Quotations Signed by the Brothers Grimm!

50. Grimm, Jacob Ludwig Carl (1785-1863) and **Grimm, Wilhelm Carl** (1786-1859). Known as the Brothers Grimm, they were German scholars, widely considered the founders of Germanic philology, as well as noted historians who made significant contributions to the history of medieval language and folklore. **Superb Autograph Quotations Signed**, two pages, one by Wilhelm and one by Jacob, penned on Octavo leaves, and dated April, 1859.


ᚢᛏᚨᚾᚾᛟᚦᛁᚺᛖᛁᛚᚨ
eine runische inschrift auf einem goldring aus der frühsten zeit.
Sie is zu lesen
ûtan nôþi heila
d. h. glück frei von bedrängis
Wilhelm Grimm
Berlin 17ten April 1859.

Wilhelm pens (in full):

"[Runic Inscription]
eine runische inschrift auf einem goldring aus der frühsten zeit.
Sie is zu lesen ûtan nôþi heila

d. h. glück frei von degrängis

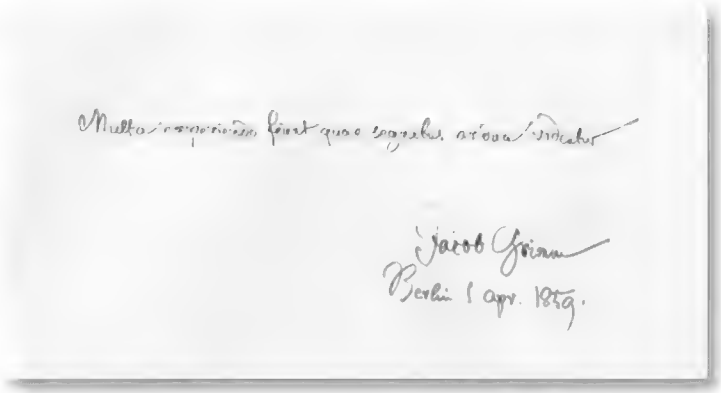
Wilhelm Grimm Berlin 17th April 1859."

Translated:

"A Runic inscription on a gold ring from ancient times.
It reads
ûtan nôþi heila

which means happiness free from hardship.

Wilhelm Grimm Berlin 17th April 1859."



Jacob pens in Latin on another leaf (in full):

"Multa experiendo fiery quae segnibus ardua videantur.

Jacob Grimm
Berlin 1 Apr. 1859."

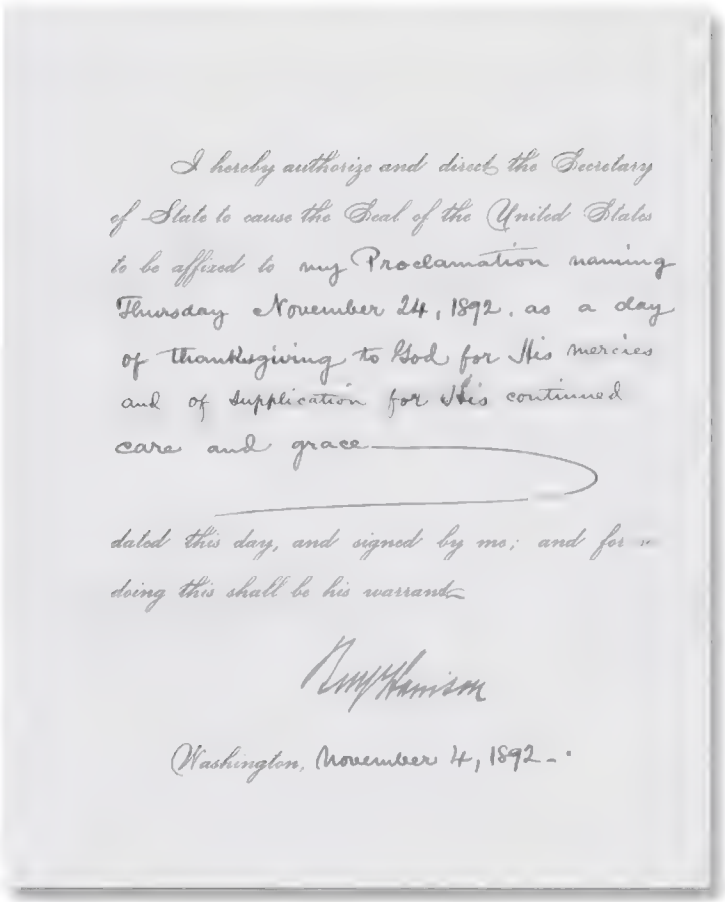
Jacob quotes from Tacitus' Annals, Book 15 [50], *"Many things are accomplished on trial which cowards think arduous".*

A superb collection of signed quotations. In fine condition. (#25668) **$2,500**

Benjamin Harrison declares Thanksgiving a holiday

51. Harrison, Benjamin. 1833-1901. 23rd President of the U.S. **Historic Document Signed as President**, one page, Quarto, dated "*November 4, 1892*". The document, partly completed in manuscript in a secretarial hand, reads "I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to cause the Seal of the United States to be affixed to *my Proclamation naming Thursday November 24, 1892, as a day of Thanksgiving to God for His mercies and of supplication for His continued care and grace* dated this day, and signed by me; and for so doing this shall be his warrant". Signed boldly at the lower right, *"Benj. Harrison"*.

Still mourning the death of his beloved wife Caroline, who died after a long battle with tuberculosis, on October 25, 1892, Benjamin Harrison proclaims Thursday, November 24, 1892, a national day of Thanksgiving. It was not until 1941 that Congress passed a bill requiring that Thanksgiving be observed annually on the fourth Thursday of November; Franklin Roosevelt signed the bill, for the first time making the date of Thanksgiving a federal law. An important document in American history. In very fine condition. (#25689) **$4,950**


I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary
of State to cause the Seal of the United States
to be affixed to my Proclamation naming
Thursday November 24, 1892. as a day
of thanksgiving to God for His mercies
and of supplication for His continued
care and grace
dated this day, and signed by me; and for
doing this shall be his warrant
Benj Harrison
Washington, November 4, 1892.

Ernest Hemingway, hard at work on his last book, writes warmly to his friend, screenwriter Peter Viertel,

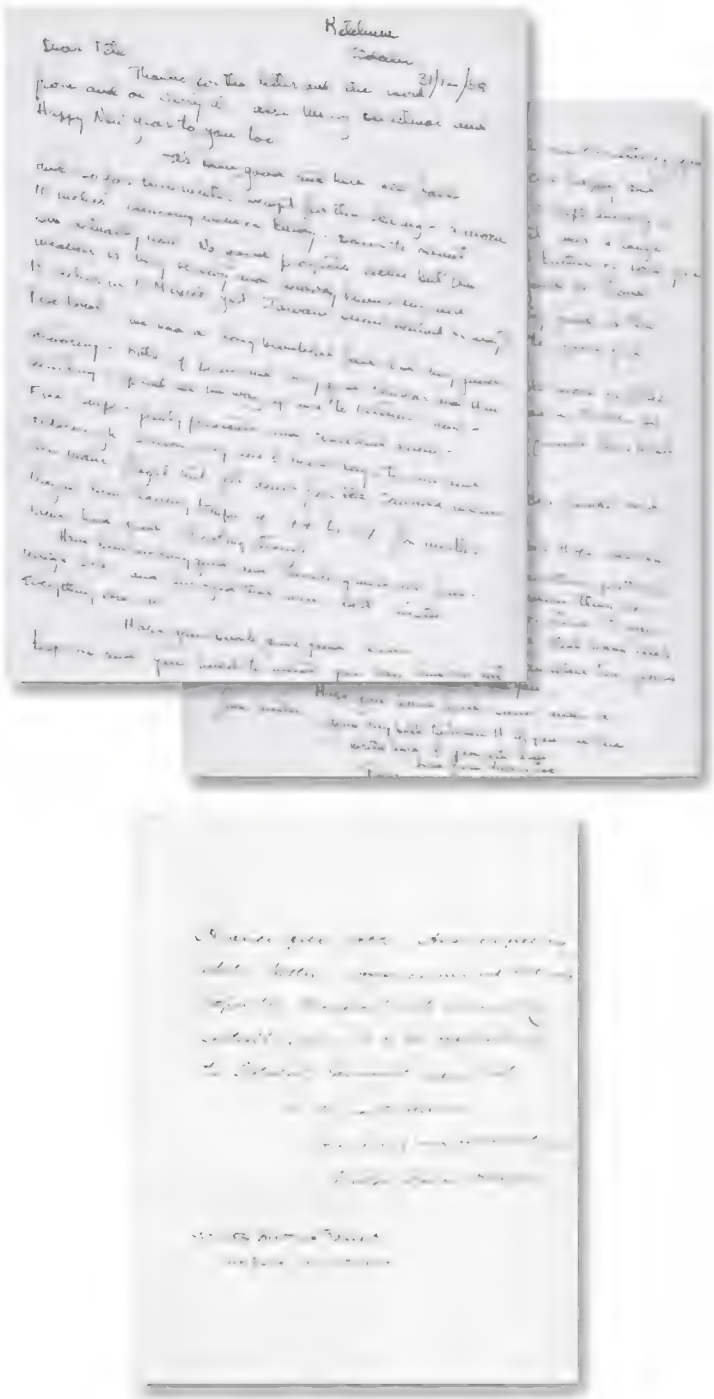
"Hope we'll see you sometime before you write another picture from some book of mine.
Maybe when they do For Whom the Bell Tolls over again sometime."

52. Hemingway, Ernest. 1899-1961. American novelist and short story writer. Best remembered for his novels A Farewell to Arms (1929), To Have and Have Not (1937), For Whom the Bell Tolls (1940), and the novella The Old Man and the Sea (1952), for which he won the Pulitzer Prize in 1952. **Autograph Letter Signed**, *"Papa"*, Two pages, Quarto, from *"Ketchum, Idaho, 31/12/58."* Written to **Peter Viertel** (1920-2007), author and screenwriter. He wrote the screenplays for *The African Queen* (1951), *The Sun Also Rises* (1957), and *The Old Man and the Sea* (1958).

Hemingway pens (in full):

> *"Dear Pete: Thanks for the letter and the word from and on Jerry W. Also Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you too. It's been good out here all fall and so far this winter except for the skiing – a worn 10 inches showing rocks on Baldy – down to almost six actually now. No good prospects either but the weather is very screwy and nobody knows anymore. 18 inches in N. Mexico yest. – towards south bound on way to Rose Bowl – we had a long beautiful fall and very good shooting – lots of birds and very good cluckers and hen shooting – spread all the way up here to Ketchum now. Fine snipe, plenty pheasants and constant ducks, although season only has 6 more days to run and the – flight not yet down from Canada where they've been leaving temps of 47 to 57 for months. Have had good shooting –. Have been working good and shooting well all fall. Weigh 204 – and averaged that size last winter. Everything else ok. Hope your book goes good and keeps on and you hold to what you say and do not fuck it up writing picture shit. Could use something good by you to read. Am so glad you are happy and things ok. Did not write because I kept hearing so much shit and as in some ways it was a tough year for a while did not want to bother or bore you. The last letter I'd had from you was good so stood on that. The news that you're working good is the best I could have. Give our love to your girl. We will be here a couple more months or maybe only six weeks. Things very bad in Cuba so may have to go there sooner. Want to finish this book before I go back. Bud Purdy and your other friends send you their best. We missed you this year. Hope we'll see you sometime before you write another picture from some book of mine. Maybe when they do For Whom the Bell Tolls over again sometime. I can get another cap out of that one. Still have this cap and will try to make it last another ten years but that is a long time to wait to see you. Hope you have a good summer and a fine winter. Give my best to John H. if you see him. Write here if you get time. Love from Mary too. Papa"*

Peter Viertel met Ernest Hemingway in Sun Valley, Idaho in 1946. Viertel was working on his book, Love Lies Bleeding (1964), a fictional account of the life of Spain's most famous matador, which was inspired by Hemingway's Death in the Afternoon (1932). Hemingway lambasts the screenwriting process in this letter, and felt that Viertel was demeaning himself with his Hollywood work. Almost all Hemingway's novels and short stories were made into movies, but he disliked all of them. He must have held Viertel in high regard, though, for he jokes about making another movie from one of his books! Hemingway was working on A Moveable Feast, a memoir of his life in Paris during 1921-26, his greatest work of nonfiction. Wonderful content. In fine condition. (#25616) **$5,950**



"America free, good; America free and white, better"

53. Helper, Hinton Rowan. 1829-1909. Southern U.S. writer and outspoken critic of slavery. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf, dated May 3, 1872. Helper pens a virulent diatribe in favor of an all-white nation. Helper pens (in full):

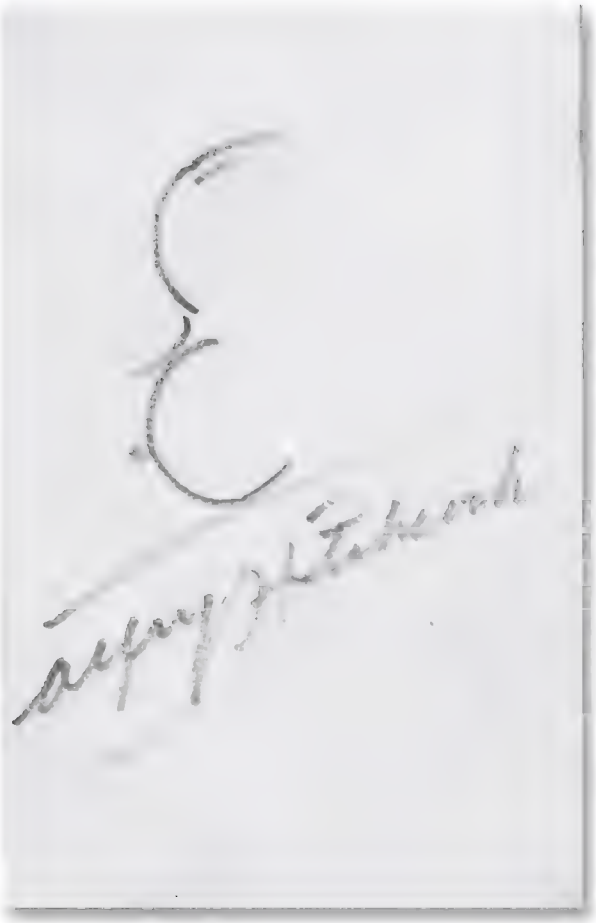
> *"America free, good; America free and white, better; America free and white, and populated throughout with invariably controlling elements of the offshoots of the Protestant Germanic races, best. So, at least, believes Your fried and fellow citizen, Hinton Rowan Helper No. 154 West 14th street New York, May 3, 1872."*

Helper condemned the institution of slavery, but not on sentimental or altruistic grounds. Helper claimed in his book, The Impending Crisis of the South, that slavery hurt the Southern economy by preventing economic development and industrialization, and was the main reason, citing 1850 Census figures and other data, why the South had progressed so much less than the North. A sobering snapshot of post-Civil War inequality sentiment. In fine condition. (#25660) **$495**

54. Hirohito. 1901-1989. 124th Emperor of Japan (1926-1989) and a distinguished marine biologist. In 1946, he declared that he was a mere mortal, not a god. After that, he continued as a ceremonial ruler, and was the first sitting emperor to travel extensively abroad. **Superb Royal Portrait Signed**, 5 ¾ in. x 7 ¾ in., being a high-quality original print signed in Japanese calligraphy with black sumi ink.

Hirohito ascended the throne in December of 1926 and his reign was given the name Showa, meaning "Enlightened Peace". Tradition states the he was the 124th direct descendant of the fabled first emperor, Jimmu, and hence a member of the oldest imperial family in the world. As such, he had, for the first twenty years of his reign, an absolute god-like power over his subjects. However despite this imperial power, he was unable to restrain his military chiefs from propelling Japan into WWII in 1941. In 1945, Hirohito announced his country's surrender and thereafter his status changed radically. Under Japan's modified constitution, Hirohito was allowed to retain his position and title but his status changed to represent a "symbol of the state and people." A superb memento of the man that urged peace during a tumultuous reign, and a symbol of the link between traditional and modern day Japan.

Signed photographs of Hirohito are rare. Mounting remnant to verso; otherwise, in fine condition. **$9,500**



55. Hitchcock, Alfred. 1899-1980. British-born writer and film director. **Hand-drawn Self-Caricature Signed**, penned on a 3 ½ in. by 5 in. leaf. Hitchcock has drawn his famous profile silhouette in black ink, and signed just beneath, *"Alfred Hitchcock"*. In fine condition. (#25711) **$1,500**

56. Crawford, Joan. 1905-1977. American film actress who won an Academy Award for her role as Mildred Pierce Baragon in *Mildred Pierce*. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, undated, circa 1933. A wonderful portrait of the smiling actress wearing a white blouse and floral garland, inscribed in black ink on the image, *"To Renee, from Joan Crawford"*. In fine condition. (#25702) **$395**

57. Dandridge, Dorothy. 1922-1965. American actress and popular singer. Dandridge was the first African-American to be nominated for an Academy Award for Best Actress for her role in the film *Carmen Jones* (1954). **Uncommon Signed Photograph**, 6 in. x 7 ¾ in., black and white, a glamorous image of Dandridge in a full-skirted white gown and white fur stoll. Inscribed on the image in dark blue ink, *"To Peter, the best, Dorothy Dandridge"*. In fine condition. (#25706) **$495**

58. Dietrich, Marlene. 1901-1992. German-born American film actress, singer and entertainer. **Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., a wonderful black and white image of the actress in a black dress, boldly signed on the image in silver pen, *"Marlene Dietrich"*. In fine condition. (#25698) **$195**

Spartacus!

59. Douglas, Kirk. Born 1916. American film actor: **Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., color, superb image of Kirk Douglas in his iconic role as Spartacus. Signed on the image in bright blue ink, *"Kirk Douglas"*. In fine condition. (#25699) **$195**

60. Garson, Greer. 1904–1996. American film actress, won an Academy Award for Best Actress for her role as Mrs. Miniver in the film *Mrs. Miniver*. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, undated. A beautiful portrait of the reclining actress inscribed in green ink on the image, *"For Leska, Kindest wishes, Greer Garson"*. MGM film studio rubber stamp on the verso. In fine condition. **$250**

Charlton Heston is Moses, God's chosen instrument, in *The Ten Commandments.*

62. Heston, Charlton. 1923-2008. American film actor. **Signed Phototograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., color, a stirring image of Heston in character as "Moses" holding the Ten Commandments tablets in *The Ten Commandments*. Signed on the image in black ink, *"Charlton Heston"*. In fine condition. (#25693) **$250**

61. Hayward, Susan. 1917–1975. American film actress. Won an Academy Award for her role as Barbara Graham in *I Want to Live!* **Vintage Photograph Signed**, 5 in. x 7 in. undated, black and white. A beautiful portrait of Hayward in a floral print dress, signed on the image in black ink, *"Best wishes, Susan Hayward"*. In fine condition. (#25692) **$495**

4/27/48
FRANK SINATRA won a Major Bowes contest, and became vocalist for Harry James. After 6 months with James, he left to sing with Tommy Dorsey. It was during a Paramount Theater engagement that the swooning began—a tidal wave of popularity that swept him to the top of every branch of show business. Prized possessions: wife Nancy, 2 kids, autographed photo of FDR. Oscar for short, Hoboken I Live In.

63. Sinatra, Frank. 1915–1998. American singer and actor. **Vintage Signed Album Leaf**, 4 ½ in. x 5 ¾ in., orange-tinted paper. Boldly signed in blue ink, *"Frank Sinatra"*. Small biography and portrait clippings affixed as well as date the autograph was obtained *"4/27/48"*. In fine condition. (#25779) **$495**

64. Lorre, Peter. 1904-1964. Hungarian-Austrian-American actor who became popular in Hollywood crime films and mysteries. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white. A wonderful head and shoulders portrait of the smiling actor, signed on the image in blue ink, *"To Mary, good luck, Peter Lorre"*. Light smudging to lower margin, photographer credit stamped on verso. In excellent condition. (#25696) **$695**

65. Mix, Tom. 1880-1940. American actor in western films. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., sepia-tone, undated. A handsome image of the smiling actor wearing a white shirt and his trademark white hat. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To, My friend, Gene, Keep giving old times, And all the best, Tom Mix"*. William Morris Agency rubber stamp and mounting remnants to verso. Short tear to left margin; otherwise, fine condition. (#25700) **$495**

66. Leigh, Janet. 1927-2004. American film actress. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, 8 x 10 in. glossy black and white contact proof from the original negative, showing Janet Leigh as "Marion Crane" in a publicity shot from *Psycho* (Paramount, 1960). Signed at the upper left corner in black ink, *"Janet Leigh"*. Original binder holes along left margin. Fine condition **$250**

67. Normand, Mabel. 1892-1930. American silent film comedienne and actress. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, matte borderless double-weight 7 ¼ in. x 9 ½ in. print of Mabel Normand by Albert J. Kopec. The photograph is signed with sentiment in purple fountain ink at the lower right corner, *"To Mary Schwab, my kindest thoughts and sincere thanks, Mabel Normand"*. Minor creasing along upper and lower margins; otherwise, fine condition. (#25846) **$1,500**

"Superman"

68. Reeve, Christopher. 1952-2004. American actor, director, producer, and writer. **Photograph Signed**, 4 ½ in. x 7 in., black and white, a head-and-shoulders image of the smiling Reeve in costume as Superman. Inscribed on the image at the lower right corner in black ink, *"To Charles, Christopher Reeve"*. In fine condition. (#25709) **$295**

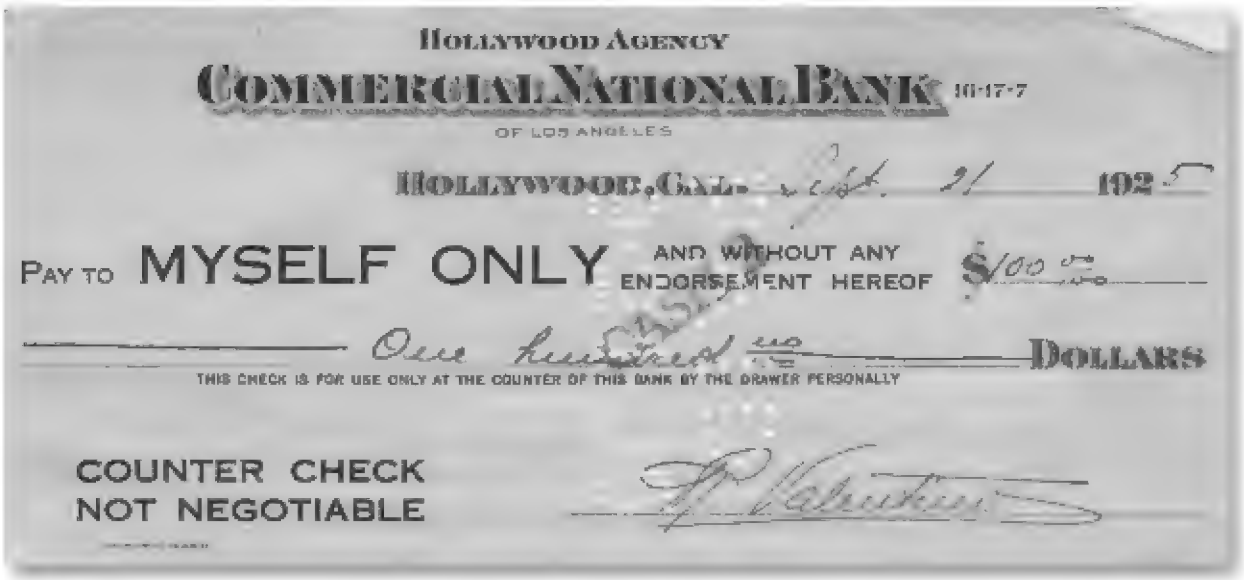
69. Temple, Shirley. 1928- Iconic American child actor of 1930s Depression-era films. Top grossing attraction by 1938. **Magnificent Vintage Photograph Signed**, a wonderful 7 ½ in. x 9 ½ in. sepia-tone head and shoulders portrait of the radiantly-smiling child star Shirley, at about age 7, who is shown in a white embroidered dress with her trademark curls! Inscribed (on the image) in green ink: *"To Annette, Love, Shirley Temple"* in her early cursive handwriting. Early signed photographs of Shirley are rare and very desirable. In excellent condition. (#25694) **$795**

70. Todd, Thelma. 1905-1935. American film actress. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, Gelatin silver matte double-weight 8 in. x 10 in. print of Thelma Todd by Elmer Fryer; with photographer embossed stamp on the recto lower left. Signed with sentiment in black ink at the lower right corner, *"To Lopez, Lots of laughs, raw food, and right thots, are what you gave me – for which I thank you. Sincerely, Thelma Todd '31"*. Faint creases at upper and lower margins; otherwise, fine condition. (#25903) **$750**

71. Three Stooges, The. The irrepressible comedy trio of Larry, Moe, and Curly Howard. **Rare Signed Album Leaf**, 5 ½ in. x 4 in., blue-tinted paper. Signed in black ink by each actor, *"Moe Stooge Howard"*, *"Larry Fine"*, and *"Curly"*. The signature of **Jerry "Curly" Howard** (1903-1952), who performed with the Stooges from 1934-46, is very rare, especially when accompanied with the signatures of Larry and Moe on one leaf. In fine condition. All three signatures are superb. (#25329) **$1,950**

Rudolph Valentino stars in *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*

72. Valentino, Rudolph. 1895-1926. Italian-born film actor. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, gelatin silver matte borderless double-weight 7 ¼ in. x 9 ½ in. print of Rudolph Valentino by Arthur Rice. The handsome actor is shown wearing Argentine traditional dress in his role as "Julio Desnoyers" in the film *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*, (Metro, 1921). The photograph is signed with sentiment in black fountain ink at the lower right corner, *"To Jimmy, with best wishes, R. Valentino, 1921"*. Additionally signed "Rice" in black ink by the photographer. Tiny chip at upper edge; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25934) **$2,950**


HOLLYWOOD AGENCY
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
OF LOS ANGELES
HOLLYWOOD, CAL.
PAY TO MYSELF ONLY
AND WITHOUT ANY ENDORSEMENT HEREOF
DOLLARS
THIS CHECK IS FOR USE ONLY AT THE COUNTER OF THIS BANK BY THE DRAWER PERSONALLY
COUNTER CHECK
NOT NEGOTIABLE

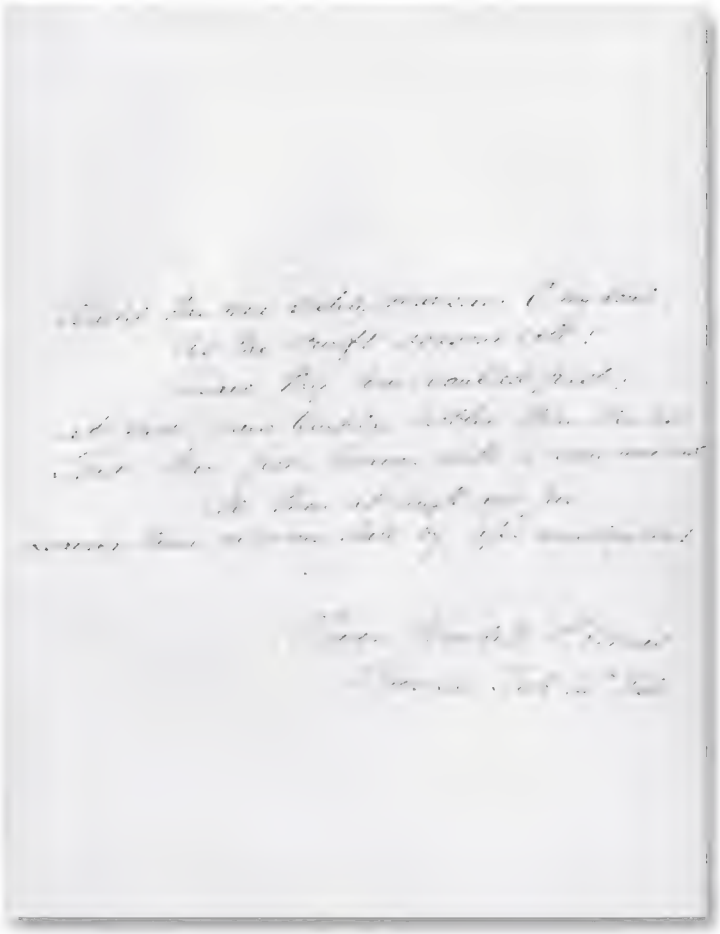
73. Valentino, Rudolph. 1895-1926. Known as "The Great Lover", Italian-born matinee idol, greatest romantic male star during the silent film era. Best remembered for his films *The Sheik* (1921), *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse* (1921), *Monsieur Beaucaire* (1924). **Rare Signed Check**, 7 in. x 3½ in., dated September 21, 1925, drawn on the Hollywood Agency Commercial National Bank of Los Angeles account, for cash in the amount of $100.00. Date and amount written in Valentino's hand. Signed at the lower right *"R. Valentino"* in black ink. Cancellation holes affect a portion of the signature, small corner missing at upper right; otherwise fine condition. (#24247) **$1,500**

Citizen Kane!

74. Welles, Orson. 1915-1985. American actor, director, writer and producer for stage, radio, television and film. **Dashing Vintage Photograph Signed from Citizen Kane**, 7 ¼ in. x 9 ½ in., black and white, of the dapper young actor wearing a chalk stripe suit, black hat and holding a tobacco pipe in his right hand. Inscribed in red ink on the image, *"Good wishes, Orson Welles"*. In very fine condition. A superb signed image! (#25716) **$2,500**

75. Wong, Anna May. 1905-1961. Chinese American actress. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, gelatin silver matte double-weight 7 ½ in. x 9 ¾ in. print of Anna May Wong. The photograph is signed with sentiment in black fountain ink at the upper left corner, *"To Hal Nesbitt, With all good wishes, Anna May Wong"*. Additionally signed in Chinese. In fine condition. (#25884) **$950**

76. Wray, Fay. 1907-2004. Canadian-American film actress. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, Gelatin silver glossy 8 in. x 10 in. print of Fay Wray. Signed in blue ink, *"To Jack, Fay Wray"*. Slight surface scuffs; otherwise, fine condition. (#25902) **$495**



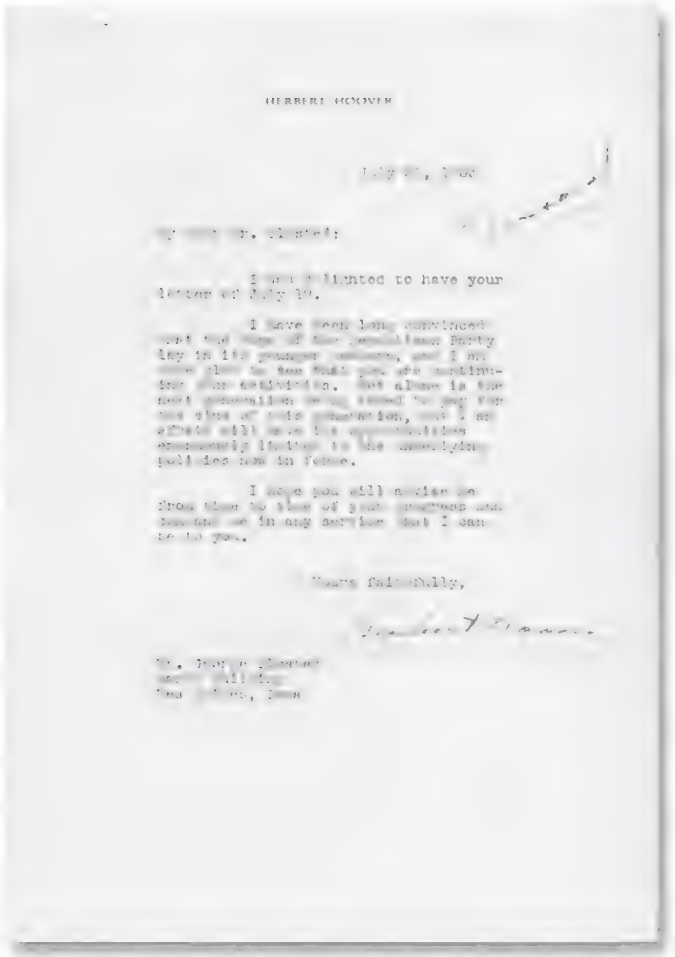
Author Oliver Wendell Holmes pens a lengthy quotation from his poem The Chambered Nautilus

77. Holmes, Oliver Wendell. 1809-1894. American author and physician. Fine **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf in black ink. Holmes quotes from his poem The Chambered Nautilus and pens (in full):

"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

Oliver Wendell Holmes
Boston, Feb. 14th 1866."

The nautilus is a cephalopod of the Pacific and Indian oceans and adds a new chamber to its spiral shell each year; thus annually it moves into "more stately mansions". Holmes saw the shellfish's shell-building as a metaphor for man's ability to seek and find ever higher attainment. This poem was published in 1858, the same year as the Dred Scott decision, which confirmed the legitimacy of slavery in the South and ruled the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, thus bringing the issue to even greater national attention and strengthening the resolve of Yankee abolitionists. In fine condition. (#25663) **$950**


HERBERT HOOVER

I am delighted to have your letter of July 19.

I have from long convinced that the hope of the Republican Party lay in its younger members, and I am more glad to see that you are continuing your activities. Not alone is the next generation being asked to pay for the sins of this generation, but I am afraid will have its opportunities enormously limited in the underlying policies now in force.

I hope you will advise me from time to time of your progress and command me in any service that I can be to you.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover

Mr. George Olmsted
Marks Building
Des Moines, Iowa

"Not alone is the next generation being asked to pay for the sins of this generation"

78. Hoover, Herbert. 1874-1964. 31st President of the U.S. (1929-1933). **Typed Letter Signed with Additional Handwritten Notation**, *"Personal"*, one page, Octavo, on a sheet of "Herbert Hoover" stationery, dated July 21, 1933. Written to George Olmsted (1901-1998), American general and businessman only a few months after Hoover leaves office. The letter reads (in full):

"My dear Mr. Olmsted, I was delighted to have your letter of July 19. I have been long convinced that the hope of the Republican Party lay in its younger members, and I am more glad to see that you are continuing your activities. Not alone is the next generation being asked to pay for the sins of this generation, but I am afraid will have its opportunities enormously limited in the underlying policies now in force. I hope you will advise me from time to time of your progress and command me in any service that I can be to you. Yours faithfully, Herbert Hoover

Mr. George Olmsted
Marks Building
Des Moines, Iowa"

George Olmsted was a West Point graduate and successful young businessman from Des Moines, Iowa, who attracted the attention of prominent leaders in the Republican Party and was invited to meet with President Hoover at the White House. Hoover asked him to direct the activities of the Young Republican Division of the party in the upcoming general election of 1932, which he did. After the election, he continued to direct the Division until it evolved into the Young Republican National Federation which elected him its first President. Olmsted went on to serve a distinguished career in the U.S. Army during WWII and was promoted to major general during the Korea War. His efforts to rescue 30,000 prisoners of war held by the Japanese in camps throughout Asia at the end of WWII was of particular note. A great association. In fine condition. **$950**

79. Houdini, Harry. 1879-1926. Considered to be the greatest magician and escape artist of all time. **Excellent Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., sepia-tone, dated *"Dec. 16 / 24"*. Nice head-and-shoulders portrait inscribed in ink at the left, *"To Rutgers Neilson, Best Wishes, Houdini, Dec. 16 / 24"*. Rutgers Neilson was the head of the publicity department of R.K.O. Studios. Mounting remnants to verso; otherwise, fine condition. (#25685) **$7,500**

HOUDINI
278 WEST 113th STREET
NEW YORK N.Y.

December 18,1922.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle,
Windlesham,
Crowborough, Sussex,
England.

My dear Sir Arthur:-

Received your letter regarding my article in the New York Sun. You write that you are very sore but trust it is not with me, because you having been truthful and manly all your life, naturally must admire the same trait in other human beings.

I was heartily in accord and in sympathy at the seance given by Lady Doyle, but the letter as received was written in the English language, and although my sainted mother lived in America fifty years, she could not read, write or speak English.

It required time to think this over because my emotions in trying to sense the presence of my mother, if there was such a thing possible, kept me quiet until I could give it the proper thought.

Regarding my having written the name Powell.

Eugene Frederick Powell is a very dear friend of mine. He had had two serious operations. He was financially embarrassed and furthermore, Mrs. Powell had had a paralytic stroke at that time. He was practically stranded in a lone Texas town and although he never asked for any assistance, it was on my mind to financially aid him, he having been one of our star performers in his particular line when I was a struggling mystifier; he having played the finest theatres in America giving an entire performance. He was also a professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania and now with all his ability, education and experience he was unable to make both ends meet. All that was in my mind, and I cannot make myself believe that my hand was guided by your friend. It was, in my estimation, a coincidence.

Trusting you will accept my letter in the same honest, good faith feeling as it was written and with best wishes to Lady Doyle. yourself and the family in which Mrs. Houdini joins, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Houdini

Harry Houdini writes to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle exhibiting his skepticism following a celebrated séance in which Lady Doyle had purportedly communicated with Houdini's mother—an event that would ultimately end their friendship

"I was heartily in accord and in sympathy at the séance given by Lady Doyle, but the letter as received was written in the English language, and although my sainted mother lived in America fifty years, she could not read, write or speak English.

It required time to think this over because my emotions in trying to sense the presence of my mother, if there was such a thing possible, kept me quiet until I could give it the proper thought."

80. Houdini, Harry. Historic Typed Letter Signed, One page, quarto, on "Houdini 278 West 113th Street, New York, N.Y." personal letterhead stationery, dated December 18, 1922, written to *"Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Windlesham, Crowborough, Sussex, England."* Houdini writes (in full):

My dear Sir Arthur:--
Received your letter regarding my article in the New York Sun. You write that you are very sore but trust it is not with me, because you having been truthful and manly all your life, naturally must admire the same trait in other human beings. I was heartily in accord and in sympathy at the séance given by Lady Doyle, but the letter as received was written in the English language, and although my sainted mother lived in America fifty years, she could not read, write or speak English. It required time to think this over because my emotions in trying to sense the presence of my mother, if there was such a thing possible, kept me quiet until I could give it the proper thought. Regarding my having written the name Powell. Eugene Frederick Powell is a very dear friend of mine. He had had two serious operations. He was financially embarrassed and furthermore, Mrs. Powell had had a paralytic stroke at that time. He was practically stranded in a lone Texas town and although he never asked for any assistance, it was on my mind to financially aid him, he having been one of our star performers in his particular line when I was a struggling mystifier; he having played the finest theatres in America giving an entire performance. He was also a professor of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania and now with all his ability, education and experience he was unable to make both ends meet. All that was in my mind and I cannot make myself believe that my hand was guided by your friend. It was, in my estimation, a coincidence. Trusting you will accept my letter in the same honest, good faith feeling as it was written and with best wishes to Lady Doyle, yourself and the family in which Mrs. Houdini joins, I remain, Sincerely yours, Houdini"

Magician Harry Houdini met world-famous Sherlock Holmes author Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in 1920 when he was performing at the Brighton Hippodrome in Brighton, England. At first, Houdini and Doyle got along wonderfully. Doyle was amazed by Houdini's tricks and Houdini respected Sir Arthur as an intelligent man who was devoted to his family. But, despite their friendship, there was one thing about which Houdini and Doyle disagreed: Spiritualism—the belief that spirits of the dead can be contacted by mediums. Sir Arthur was a believer. Houdini said, "I know that [Sir Arthur] treats Spiritualism as a religion. He believes that it is possible and that he can communicate with the dead. According to his marvelous analytical brain he has had proof positive of this. There is no doubt that Sir Arthur is sincere in his belief and it is this sincerity which has been one of the fundamentals of our friendship." Houdini, on the other hand, did not believe in Spiritualism and stated that any medium he had ever witnessed was a fraud. Their falling out began when Houdini joined the Doyles in June, 1922 in Atlantic City, New Jersey for an intimate séance, in which Lady Doyle proposed to contact Houdini's beloved mother. Although a skeptic, Houdini did believe in an afterlife, and as biographer Kenneth Silverman wrote, "closed his eyes and tried to rid his mind of all but religious thoughts." But by the time Lady Doyle had filled fifteen sheets with automatic-writing she claimed had come from Cecelia Weiss, Houdini had only become further convinced that he was witnessing a fraud. Although he left without disclosing it, he said, "I did not have the nerve to tell him." Houdini knew that he had not heard from his mother. A rabbi's wife, she never would have begun with a sign of the cross; although she had barely uttered a word in English while alive, suddenly she was fluent, saying things like, "I am almost overwhelmed by this joy." It simply did not sound like his dear mother, and Houdini resented it. While at the séance, he picked up a sheet of paper and boldly wrote on it a single word, "Powell". He looked at Conan Doyle and his eyes issued a challenge to the other man. He had been thinking of his friend Powell, a fellow magician—if his mother had been reading his mind, wouldn't she have known this. But Doyle misunderstood the message completely and he stood up from his chair in shock. A good friend of Doyle's, Ellis Powell, editor of the *London Financial News*, had died just three days earlier. He was convinced that Houdini, with the gift of a medium, was trying to say that Powell was in the room. Houdini didn't have the heart to disillusion them on the spot and wrote this letter to Doyle later to let him know that he was thinking of his magician friend and that he was not trying to tell him that a spectral presence was in the room. Although they both tried to prevent it, Houdini and Conan Doyle were arguing privately over medium cases within months; by the spring of 1923, they were exchanging sharp letters in the "New York Times." After a public feud when their tours crossed in Denver, the friendship seemed beyond repair. While praising him as "the bravest man in our generation," Conan Doyle condemned Houdini for being biased and publicity hungry. Houdini wrote that "There is nothing that Sir Arthur will believe that surprises me." Accompanying the letter is a series of eleven informal photographs (each measuring 2 ½ in. x 3 ½ in.) taken of Doyle, Houdini and their families at the beach in Atlantic City before the fateful séance. In fine condition. (#25753) **$25,000**

While preparing for battle in the opening days of his Shenandoah Valley Campaign, "Stonewall" Jackson writes Gen. Johnston with news of Turner Ashby's skirmish with Union troops

"A dispatch received last night from Ashby states that his pickets are still at Newtown, the enemy having fallen back. His information is that the enemy moved toward Newtown with his entire Winchester force, but after advancing this side of Newtown, Ashby's Arty. opened upon him."

81. Jackson, Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall". 1824-1863. Confederate general in the Civil War. **Extraordinary Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, from Woodstock, Virginia, dated March 16, 1862 at "7.40 A.M." Written to Gen. **Joseph E. Johnston**, commander of the Army of Northern Virginia, just a week prior to engaging with General Nathaniel Banks' Union troops at Kernstown—the opening battle in Jackson's Valley Campaign. Jackson pens (in full): *"Woodstock 7.40 A.M. March 16, 1862 General, A dispatch received last night from Ashby states that his pickets are still at Newtown, the enemy having fallen back. His information is that the enemy moved toward Newtown with his entire Winchester Force, but after advancing this side of Newtown, Ashby's Arty. opened upon him. Ashby had one man wounded, one horse killed and another wounded in the skirmish. The enemy fell back, Ashby has also fallen back with his main body expecting the enemy to advance again today. Our Cavalry picket is near Newtown.*

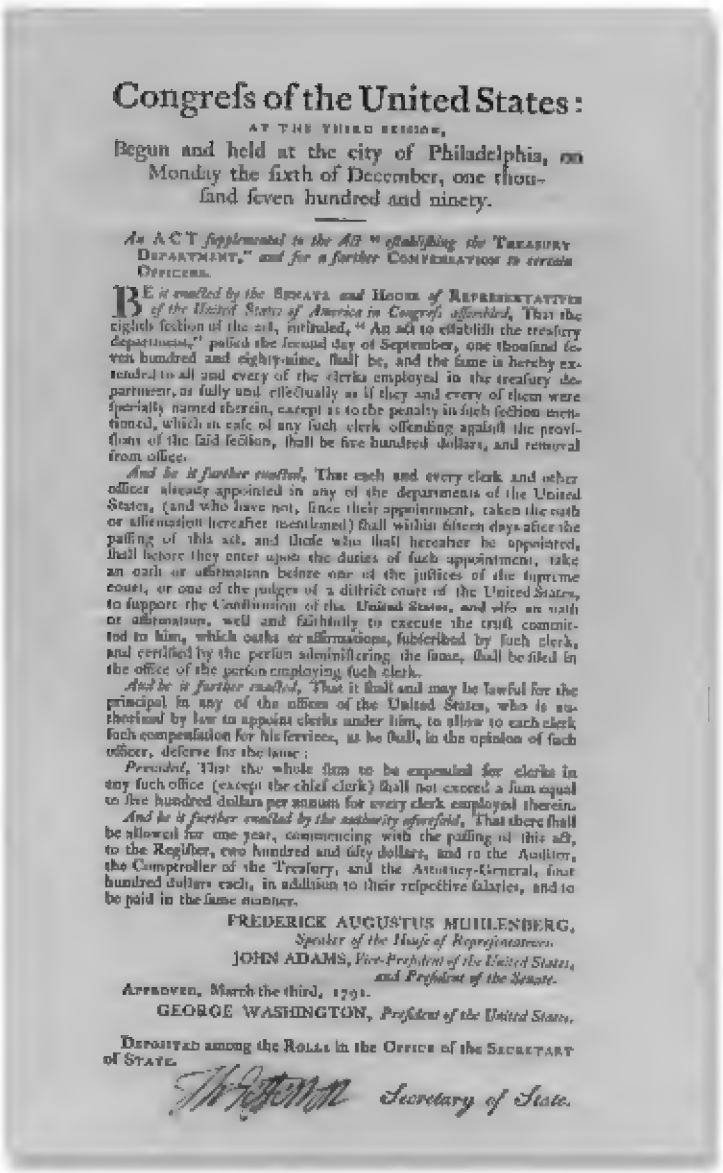
In your letter of the 5th inst. you say that I will probably use the route from New Market to Gordonsville in view of this, and of the probable falling back of Genl. Edward Johnston I will send each stores as I may have occasion to send to the Central R.R. to Waynesboro. I have ordered the flour to that point, if you desire it for the troops of the Potomac District please say to what point it shall be forwarded, as it will save the trouble of unloading and loading at Waynesboro. As I am only about 20 miles from New Market please inform me if you can, whether in the evening my falling back back [sic] *beyond that point, I shall move toward ~~Orange~~ Gordonsville or continue up the valley. There are in charge of my chief commissary upwards of 500 barrels of flour which Lt. Col. Mumford of the Cavalry sent back from beyond Front Royal for the purpose of saving it. Respectfully your obdt servt, T. J. Jackson General J. E. Johnston Commdr. Ar. N. Virginia I have ordered a line of couriers to be established between New Market and Orange C. H. If you desire any change in the Eastern terminus of the line, please say in what respect."*

In this letter written from his headquarters at Woodstock during the early days of his Valley Campaign, Jackson apprises **Gen. Joseph E. Johnston** of troop movements and positions (both Union and Confederate) in the Valley District. Among other information, Jackson mentions **Gen. Turner Ashby**'s (1828-1862) cavalry movements against Banks' advance. Ashby, known as the "Black Knight of the Confederacy", gained a legendary reputation for personal bravery, almost unequaled in his short military service. He performed scouting duties for Jackson until, in the spring of 1862, Jackson placed him in command of all the Confederate cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley. Ashby's vigorous reconnaissance and screening were strong factors in the success of the Valley Campaign. It was just a week before Jackson's cavalry was to engage Banks' troops at Kernstown on March 24, the opening battle of Jackson's campaign, forcing the Union general to bring his full forces back into the valley, rather than proceed to reinforce McClellan against Richmond.

Jackson was massively outnumbered by the Union forces, but when he learnt that Banks was about to transfer two of his three divisions to McClellan he decided to risk an attack on what he thought was Banks' rearguard south of Winchester, at the northern end of the valley. Ashby told Jackson that the enemy's forces consisted of only four regiments of infantry and a body of cavalry. Instead of attacking a small rearguard, Jackson's 4,200 men found themselves up against a complete division, 9,000 strong. The attack was a failure, and Jackson was forced to retreat. The battle played a key part in the Confederate successes of the summer. Convinced that Jackson would not have attacked unless he had a much larger army, the transfer of Banks' men to McClellan was cancelled. Worse, McDowell's corps, which was about to move south to threaten Richmond from the north, was instead retained close to Washington, from where it was unable to play a significant role in either the Shenandoah or the Peninsula. Finally, Jackson was reinforced up to 17,000 men, allowing him to continue to distract Union forces for the next three months.

Sadly, Jackson was mortally wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville six weeks following this letter; a month later, Ashby was killed by enemy troops near Harrisonburg. A superb association between the three Confederate generals Jackson, Ashby and Johnston. In fine condition. (#25926) **$39,500**

Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson signs an amendment to the official act creating the U.S. Treasury and establishing U.S. Treasury Department Agents



Congress of the United States:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT supplemental to the Act "establishing the TREASURY DEPARTMENT," *and for a further* COMPENSATION *to certain* OFFICERS.

BE *it enacted by the* SENATE *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the eighth section of the act, intituled, "An act to establish the treasury department," passed the second day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall be, and the same is hereby extended to all and every of the clerks employed in the treasury department, as fully and effectually as if they and every of them were specially named therein, except as to the penalty in such section mentioned, which in case of any such clerk offending against the provisions of the said section, shall be five hundred dollars, and removal from office.

And be it further enacted, That each and every clerk and other officer already appointed in any of the departments of the United States, (and who have not, since their appointment, taken the oath or affirmation hereafter mentioned) shall within fifteen days after the passing of this act, and those who shall hereafter be appointed, shall before they enter upon the duties of such appointment, take an oath or affirmation before one of the justices of the supreme court, or one of the judges of a district court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and also an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him, which oaths or affirmations, subscribed by such clerk, and certified by the person administering the same, shall be filed in the office of the person employing such clerk.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the principal in any of the offices of the United States, who is authorized by law to appoint clerks under him, to allow to each clerk such compensation for his services, as he shall, in the opinion of such officer, deserve for the same;

Provided, That the whole sum to be expended for clerks in any such office (except the chief clerk) shall not exceed a sum equal to five hundred dollars per annum for every clerk employed therein.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed for one year, commencing with the passing of this act, to the Register, two hundred and fifty dollars, and to the Auditor, and Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, four hundred dollars each, in addition to their respective salaries, and to be paid in the same manner.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the third, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

DEPOSITED among the ROLLS in the OFFICE of the SECRETARY of STATE.

Th. Jefferson *Secretary of State.*

82. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the U.S. (1801-1809). **Handsome Document Signed** as Secretary of State, One page, Folio, March 3, 1791. This "supplemental act" sets regulations governing the Treasury Department agents — specifically, limitations of their salaries and that they swear an oath of allegiance to the United States. Furthermore, the act provides for a stipend to *"the Auditor, and Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Attorney General"* in addition to their annual salaries. The printed document reads (in full):

"Congress of the United States:
At the third session,
Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT supplemental to the Act 'establishing the Treasury Department,' and for a farther Compensation to certain Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the eighth section of the act, intituled, 'An act to establish the Treasury department,' passed the second day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, shall be, and the same is hereby extended to all and every of the clerks employed in the Treasury department, as fully and effectually as if they and every of them were specially named therein, except as to the penalty in such section mentioned, which in case of any such clerk offending against the provisions of the said section, shall be five hundred dollars, and removal from office.

And be it further enacted, That each and every clerk and other officer already appointed in any of the departments of the United States, (and who have not, since their appointment, taken the oath or affirmation hereafter mentioned) shall within fifteen days after the passing of this act, and those who shall hereafter be appointed, shall before they enter upon the duties of such appointment, take an oath or affirmation before one of the justices of the Supreme court, or one of the judges of a district court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and also an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust committed to him, which oaths or affirmations, subscribed by such clerk, and certified by the person administering the same, shall be filed in the office of the person employing such clerk.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the principal in any of the offices of the United States, who is authorized by law to appoint clerks under him, to allow each clerk such compensation for his services, as he shall, in the opinion of such officer, deserve for the same:

Provided, That the whole sum to be expended for clerks in any such office (except the chief clerk) shall not exceed a sum equal to five hundred dollars per annum for every clerk employed therein.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed for one year, commencing with the passing of this act, to the Register, two hundred and fifty dollars, and to the Auditor, and Comptroller of the Treasury, and the Attorney General, four hundred dollars each, in addition to their respective salaries, and to be paid in the same manner."

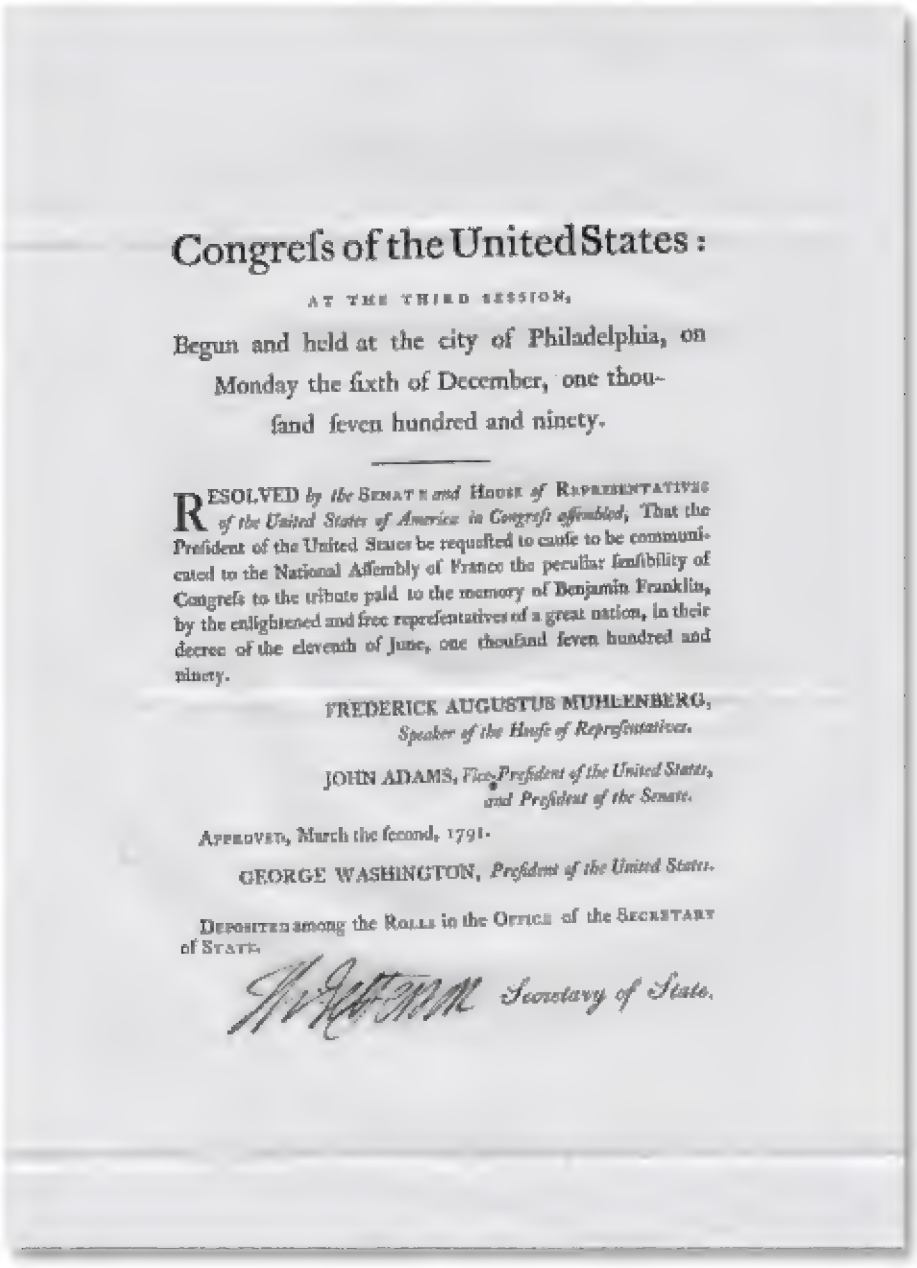
Printed with the names of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, **Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg**, Vice President **John Adams**, and President **George Washington**, and signed at the foot, *"Th. Jefferson"* as Secretary of State.

The First Congress of the United States convened in New York on March 4, 1789, marking the beginning of the government under the Constitution. On September 2, 1789, Congress created a permanent institution for the management of government finances:

> "Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there shall be a Department of the Treasury, in which shall be the following officers, namely: A Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed head of the Department; a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Register, and an Assistant to the Secretary, which assistant shall be appointed by said Secretary."

Alexander Hamilton took the oath of office as the first Secretary of the Treasury on September 11, 1789. His first official act was to submit a report to Congress in which he laid the foundation for the nation's financial health. To the surprise of many legislators, he insisted upon federal assumption and dollar-for-dollar repayment of the country's war debt of $75 million in order to revitalize the public credit. Hamilton foresaw the development of industry and trade in the United States, and suggested that government revenues be based upon custom duties.

This supplemental act, passed just two years later, is a direct result of both the growing economy of the young nation and the widening responsibilities — and influence — of the Treasury Department. In fine condition. (#25873) **$25,000**



Congrefs of the United States:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the fixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

RESOLVED *by the* SENATE *and* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be communicated to the National Aſſembly of France the peculiar ſenſibility of Congreſs to the tribute paid to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, by the enlightened and free repreſentatives of a great nation, in their decree of the eleventh of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, March the ſecond, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

DEPOSITED among the ROLLS in the OFFICE of the SECRETARY of STATE.

Th. Jefferſon *Secretary of State.*

Thomas Jefferson signs a Congressional resolution thanking France for mourning Benjamin Franklin's death

83. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the U.S. (1801-1809). **Rare Historic Document Signed** as Secretary of State., One page, Folio, March 2, 1791. A record of the Congressional resolution thanking the French government for its honoring the passing of Benjamin Franklin on April 17th of the same year. When the French National Assembly received news of Franklin's death, Mirabau and Lafayette called for a three-day period of mourning by the French and that a letter of condolence be sent to President Washington. The Assembly immediately decreed that both measures should be undertaken. A grateful American Congress in turn issued their response: *"Congress of the United States: At the third session, Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to the National Assembly of France the peculiar sensibility of Congress to the tribute paid to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, by the enlightened and free representatives of a great nation, in their decree of the eleventh of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety."*

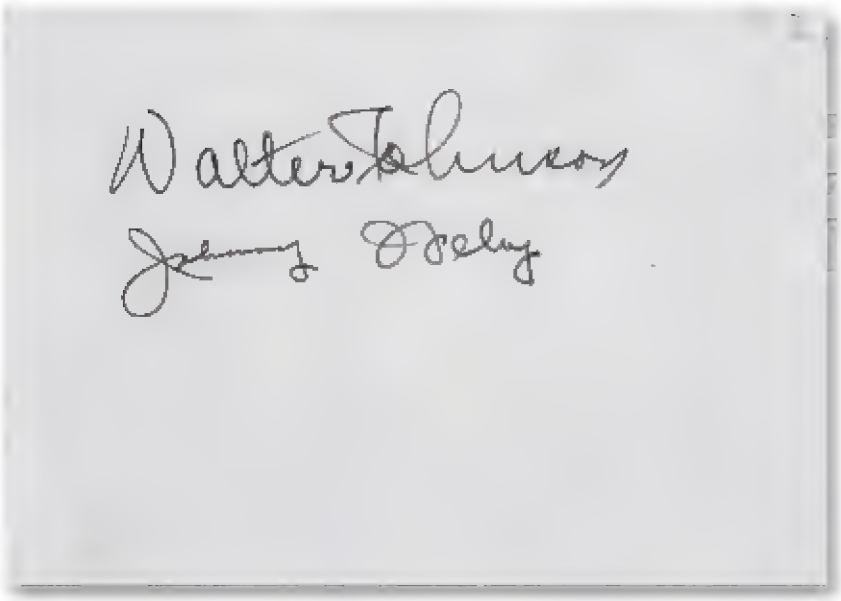
Printed with the names of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, **Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg**, Vice President **John Adams**, and President **George Washington**, and boldly signed at the foot, *"Th. Jefferson"* as Secretary of State. Washington penned a personal reply to the French Assembly: "I received with particular satisfaction, and imparted to Congress, the communication made by the President's letter of the 20th of June last, in the name of the National Assembly of France. So peculiar and so signal an expression of the esteem of the respectable body for a citizen of the United States, whose eminent and patriotic services are indelibly engraved on the minds of the countrymen, cannot fail to be appreciated by them as it ought to be. On my part, I assure you, Sir, that I am sensible of all its value. Of course, Franklin's negotiations and intrigues in the French court were instrumental in obtaining French financial and military support for the American cause, without which the American revolution would have been an utter failure. France too, had good reason to court American favor, as her relations with England were engaged in the 'Quasi-War'."

An exceptional rarity, with a fine example of Jefferson's signature. In fine condition. **$75,000**

"I regret I cannot furnish you with the autograph of President Lincoln..."

84. Johnson, Andrew. 1808-1874. 17th President of the U.S. (1865-1869). Vice President (March-April, 1865) under Abraham Lincoln, succeeding to the Presidency on Lincoln's death by assassination (April 14, 1865). **Autograph Note Signed with an Additional Bold Signature as Vice-President**, approx. 2 in. x 4-1/2 in., undated. Johnson responds to a request for President Lincoln's autograph. He writes in pencil, *"I regret that I cannot furnish you with the autograph of President Lincoln, Andrew Johnson.* Additionally signed in bold ink on the verso *"Andrew Johnson, Greenville, Tenn."*

As part of the plot to assassinate President Lincoln in April 1865, co-conspirator George Atzerodt was assigned the task of murdering Vice President Johnson. He stalked Johnson for a time, but his courage failed at the last minute. Johnson, awakened from a sound sleep and told that Lincoln had been shot, rushed to Lincoln's bedside to see for himself that he was beyond recovery. On the morning of April 15, 1865, Johnson was sworn in as President by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase at the Kirkwood House at 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, where he had been residing. Andrew Johnson thus became the first Vice President to succeed to the U.S. Presidency upon the assassination of a President, and only the third to succeed upon the death of a President. A wonderful association. In fine condition. (#25503) **$2,500**



85. Johnson, Walter. 1887-1946. Right-handed pitcher in Major League Baseball between 1907 and 1927. One of the most celebrated players in baseball history, Johnson established several pitching records, including 3,508 strikeouts, which stood for more than 55 years. **Signed Album Leaf**, 4 ½ in. x 5 ½ in. Signed in blue ink *"Walter Johnson"*. Includes the signature of an unknown individual below Johnson. In fine condition. (#25918) **$950**

Stunning Oversize Signed Photograph of Helen Keller with her beloved dog, Darkie

86. Keller, Helen. 1880-1968. American author, activist and lecturer. **Oversize Signed Photograph**, 16 in. x 11 in., image size 7 in. x 10 in., sepia-tone, of Keller with her beloved Scottish terrier, Darkie. Keller has inscribed on the matt in dark pencil, *"With affectionate greetings, Helen Keller, Darkie sends her love, too. Nov. 1929."* Additionally, the photograph is signed and dated on the matte by the photographer **Nickolas Muray**, 1892-1965, Hungarian-born American photographer best known for his portraits of Frida Kahlo. Blind stamped "Nickolas Muray, New York".

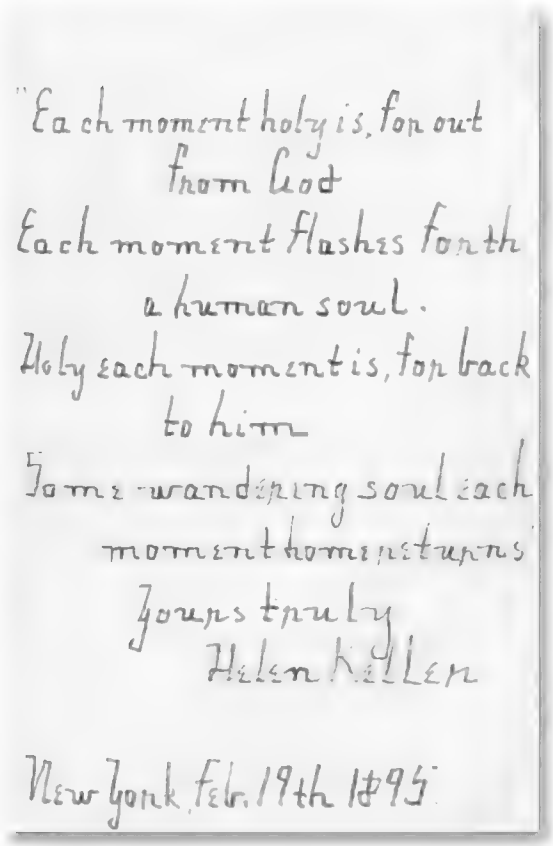
Light toning to matte, minor creases beneath the date, along the bottom edge and right corner; otherwise in fine condition. A magnificent photograph and one of the finest we've encountered. (#25598) **$3,950**

The young Helen Keller reveals her deepest spiritual thoughts!

87. Keller, Helen. 1880-1968. American author and lecturer. **Wonderful Autograph Quotation Signed,** penned on a single Octavo leaf, dated February 19, 1895 from New York. Keller pens (in full):

"Each moment holy is, for out
from God
Each moment flashes forth
a human soul.
Holy each moment is, for back
to him
Some wandering soul each
moment home returns
Yours truly
Helen Keller
New York, Feb. 19th 1895"

In fine condition. (#24501) **$2,500**


"Each moment holy is, for out
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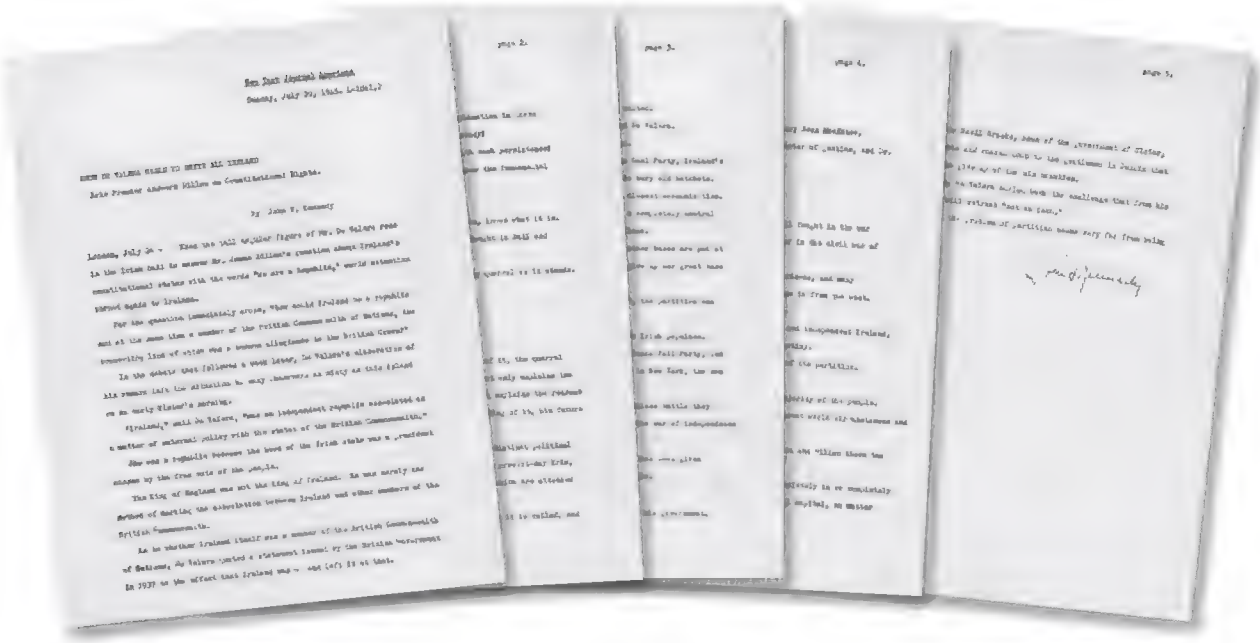


John F. Kennedy, the nation's first Irish-Catholic President, discusses his beloved Ireland and its history to be independent from Britain

"Every Irishman, wherever in the world he may be, knows what it is. It is the age-old quarrel with England, once fought in Dail and council chambers. Sheridan once said, 'A quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. We should only spoil it by trying to explain it.'"

88. Kennedy, John F. Typed Manuscript Signed, entitled "Emon [sp.] de Valera Seeks to Unite All Ireland: Erie Premier Answers Dillon on constitutional Rights". Five page, Quarto, New York, "Sunday, July 29, 1945". Written for the New York Journal American during Kennedy's brief stint as a journalist. The article discusses the relationship between England and Ireland in the wake of de Valera's statement that "We are a Republic". Kennedy writes (in part):

"When the tall angular figure of Mr. De Valera rose in the Irish Dail to answer Mr. James Dillon's question about Ireland's constitutional status with the words 'We are a republic,' world attention turned again to Ireland. For the question immediately arose, 'How could Ireland be a republic and at the same time a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the connecting link of which was a common allegiance to the British Crown?' In the debate that followed a week later, De Valera's elaboration of his remark left the situation to many observers as misty as this island on an early Winter's morning.

Why was it there should be this enigmatic explanation in these cautious words carefully weighed after weeks of study? And why did Mr. Dillon press his questions with such persistence? To find the answer to these questions is to know the fundamental motivating force behind Irish politics. There is nothing new about this force. Every Irishman, wherever in the world he may be, knows what it is. It is the age-old quarrel with England, once fought in Dail and council chambers. Sheridan once said, 'A quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. We should only spoil it by trying to explain it.'

Ireland at the present time is divided into two distinct political units – the 26 counties of the south, which comprise present-day Erie, and the six counties to the north, known as Ulster, which are attached directly to the British Crown. De Valera is determined to end this partition, as it is called, and to that cause he has dedicated his life. In this cause, all Irishmen of the south are united.

England and Ireland are bound together by the closest economic ties. Militarily, England will never consent to see a completely neutral and weakly armed power on her vulnerable western flank. Only if England has a guarantee that this and other bases are put at her disposal, in case of war, will she consent to give up her great base of Ulster, which served her so well in this war. By cooperating and the building of mutual trust, the partition can be broken and all Ireland united. So argue Dillon and a substantial section of the Irish populace.

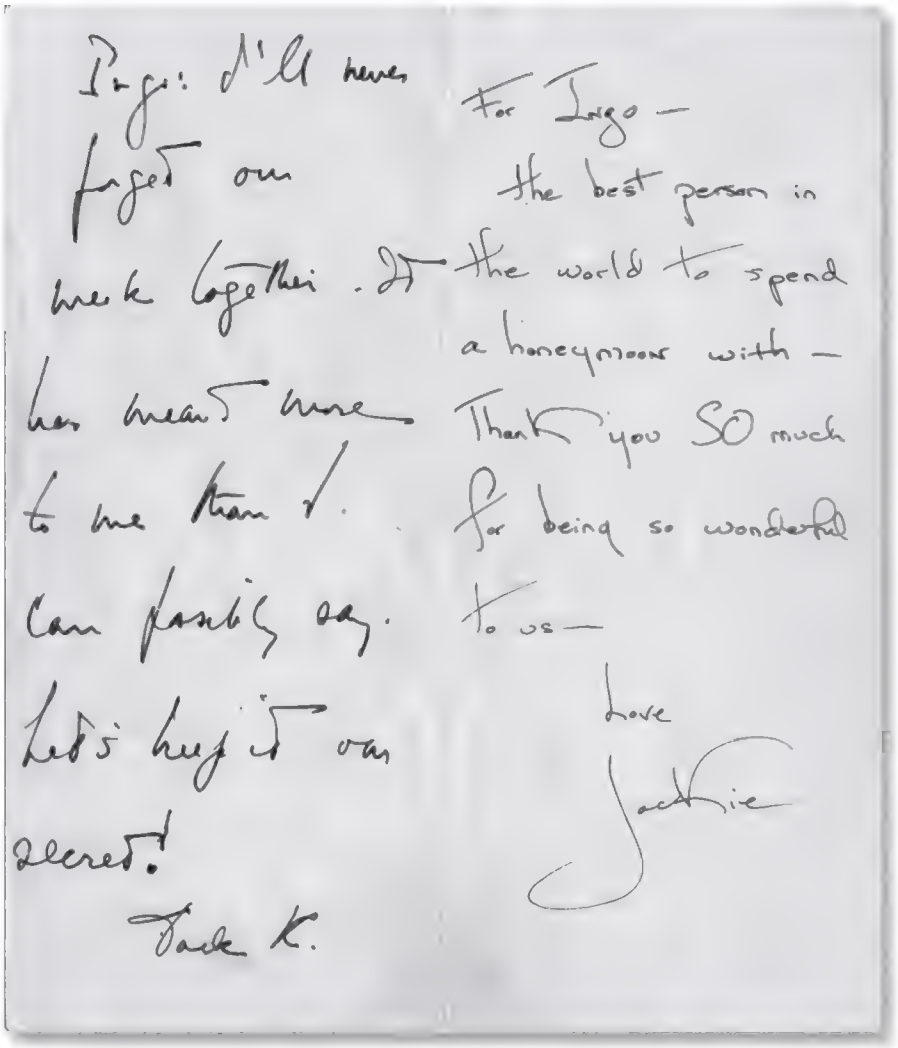
But ranged against this group is the powerful Fianna Fail Party, led by the brilliant, austere figure of De Valera, born in New York, the son of a Spanish father and an Irish mother. De Valera is fighting politically the same relentless battle they fought in the field during the uprising of 1916, in the war of independence and later in the civil war. He feels that everything Ireland has ever gained has been given grudgingly and at the end of a long and bitter struggle. Always it has been too little and too late. He is surrounded by men of the same background in his government. They have not forgotten, nor have they forgiven. The only settlement they will accept is a free and independent Ireland, free to go where it will be the master of its own destiny. Only on these terms will they accept the ending of the partition.

Thus, there are two splits. One is a strong stand and supported by a great majority of the people. The other is willing to compromise in view of present world circumstances and willing to join the commonwealth and work with it. Thus we begin to see behind the debate of De Valera and Dillon these two viewpoints…

At this weekend, the problem of partition seems very far from being solved.

[signed] *John F. Kennedy"*

Interesting commentary by Kennedy on the state of Irish and English relations. 18 years following this article, President Kennedy visited the Republic of Ireland in 1963 and joined with Irish President Éamon de Valera to form the American Irish Foundation, whose mission was to foster connections between Americans of Irish descent and the country of their ancestry. Kennedy had near-legendary status in Ireland, due to his ancestral ties to the country. In fine condition. **$9,500**



These notes appear side by side on the inside of the card.

The archive further includes:

1. A typed promissory note for a loan of $80,000 to John Bouvier, father of Jacqueline and Lee. The loan is from M.C. Bouvier, H.B. Baruch, and Phelan Beale (at 6% interest). Signed by John G. Bouvier ["Jack"] to James Lee, the father of Bouvier's wife, Janet. Undated, the letter was probably written in late 1935 or early 1936 when Jack and Janet's marriage began to fail. The letter opens, "My Dear Mr. Lee, I am writing to ask you for aid and guidance in a situation that is so vital to Janet and myself and our two kiddies, that it has almost reached staggering proportions." A fourth page contains the opening sentence of page three and was then abandoned. On the verso of the third and fourth pages are notes in pencil such as "Jacqueline and Lee suggest that we forgive and forget now that we're practically all even and give them a little dual control for a change."

2. A 2 ½ pp ALS from Ingo Dauth to N.E. Stein dated Oct. 18 [no year]. It is written in reply to an inquiry about Dauth selling the previously mentioned honeymoon notes. In it she says, "Of course I feel sorry to have parted with the notes from our late President and his wife, but money is something one needs especially when travelling, so it is too late to feel sorry now." She goes on to reminisce about the time spent with the Kennedys and the notes they wrote to her.

Newlyweds John and Jackie Kennedy send a thank-you note to the valet who had charge of them during their honeymoon stay in Beverly Hills

89. Kennedy, John F. & Jackie. Signed Handwritten Greeting Card, approximately 7 in. x 3 in., bi-fold, with a stylized Afgan hound drawn in line art. The card opens to reveal two autograph notes written by John Kennedy & Jacqueline shortly after their honeymoon in 1953. After the newlyweds left Acapulco they spent a week at Marion Davies' mansion in Beverly Hills. While in sunny Southern California, they were attended by Ingo Dauth, Davies 'housekeeper; these are notes of thanks to her.

JFK writes:

"Ingo, I'll never forget our week together. It has meant more to me than I can possibly say. Let's keep it our secret! Jack K."

Jackie continues:

"For Ingo - the best person in the world to spend a honeymoon with - Thank you SO much for being so wonderful to us - Love, Jackie".

The courtship of John F. Kennedy and Jacqueline Lee Bouvier

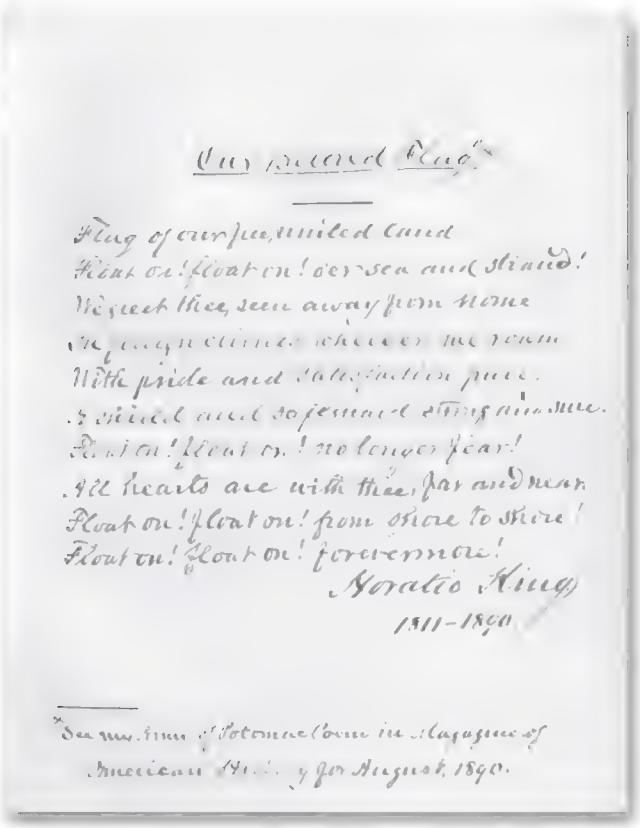
John F. Kennedy and Jacqueline Lee Bouvier began dating after they first met at the home of columnist Charles Bartlett, though there were frequent interruptions due to his campaign schedule for a seat in the U.S. Senate (Kennedy was to defeat Republican Henry Cabot Lodge - November 4, 1952). They were finally engaged following her return from covering the coronation events of Queen Elizabeth II (February 8, 1952); she was employed as a news photographer for the Washington Times-Herald (as the paper's "Inquiring Camera Girl"). Their engagement announcement was delayed until after Jack's appearance on the cover of the Saturday Evening Post in an article entitled "Jack Kennedy, the Senate's Gay Young Bachelor". There were, of course, rumors that Kennedy was a playboy congressman and a womanizer. Undaunted, Jacqueline felt that she would be "the luckiest girl in the world" if he would marry her. There was no whirlwind courtship. They were married on the morning of September 12, 1953, in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church (Newport, Rhode Island).

This superb handwritten note from America's most famous Presidential couple is a true cornerstone piece for any collector of Kennediana. Some slight smudging to 'k' in "Jack" signature on the card. General creasing and mounting remnants on verso; on the whole, in fine condition with clear dark text and signatures. Each supporting letter in very good to fine condition. (#22185) **$15,000**

The 1963 White House Christmas that never came to be

90. Kennedy, John F. & Kennedy, Jacqueline B. Gorgeous Printed Official White House Christmas and New Years' Card Signed as President and First Lady, respectively, appx. 4 1/2" x 6 1/2", 1963. Imprinted just beneath the gold Presidential seal is the message: *"With our wishes for a Blessed Christmas and a Happy New Year"*. Boldly signed by *"John Kennedy"* (in black ink) as President and by *"Jacqueline Kennedy"* (in blue ink) as First Lady beneath the message.

According to Evelyn Lincoln, Personal Secretary to the late President John F. Kennedy: "These were the Kennedy personal Holiday cards for 1963. They were manufactured by Hallmark and have Créche in East Room. The White House on the front. The inside has a gold Presidential seal with a greeting. They were limited in quantity. Jackie signed the cards early in November. The President signed them at his desk in the Oval Office shortly before his tragic death in Dallas. The cards were never sent out." A poignant reminder that the Kennedy's did not spend the 1964 New Year in the White House. Very uncommon. These cards are rapidly disappearing from the market and one day will be impossible to find. (#25774) **$15,000**


Our Beloved Flag

Flag of our free, united land
Float on! float on! o'er sea and strand!
We greet thee, seen away from home
In foreign climes, where'er we roam
With pride and satisfaction pure.
A shield and safeguard strong and sure.
Float on! float on! no longer fear!
All hearts are with thee, far and near.
Float on! float on! from shore to shore!
Float on! float on! forevermore!

Horatio King
1811-1890

*See my Army of Potomac Poem in Magazine of American History for August, 1890.

Our Beloved Flag

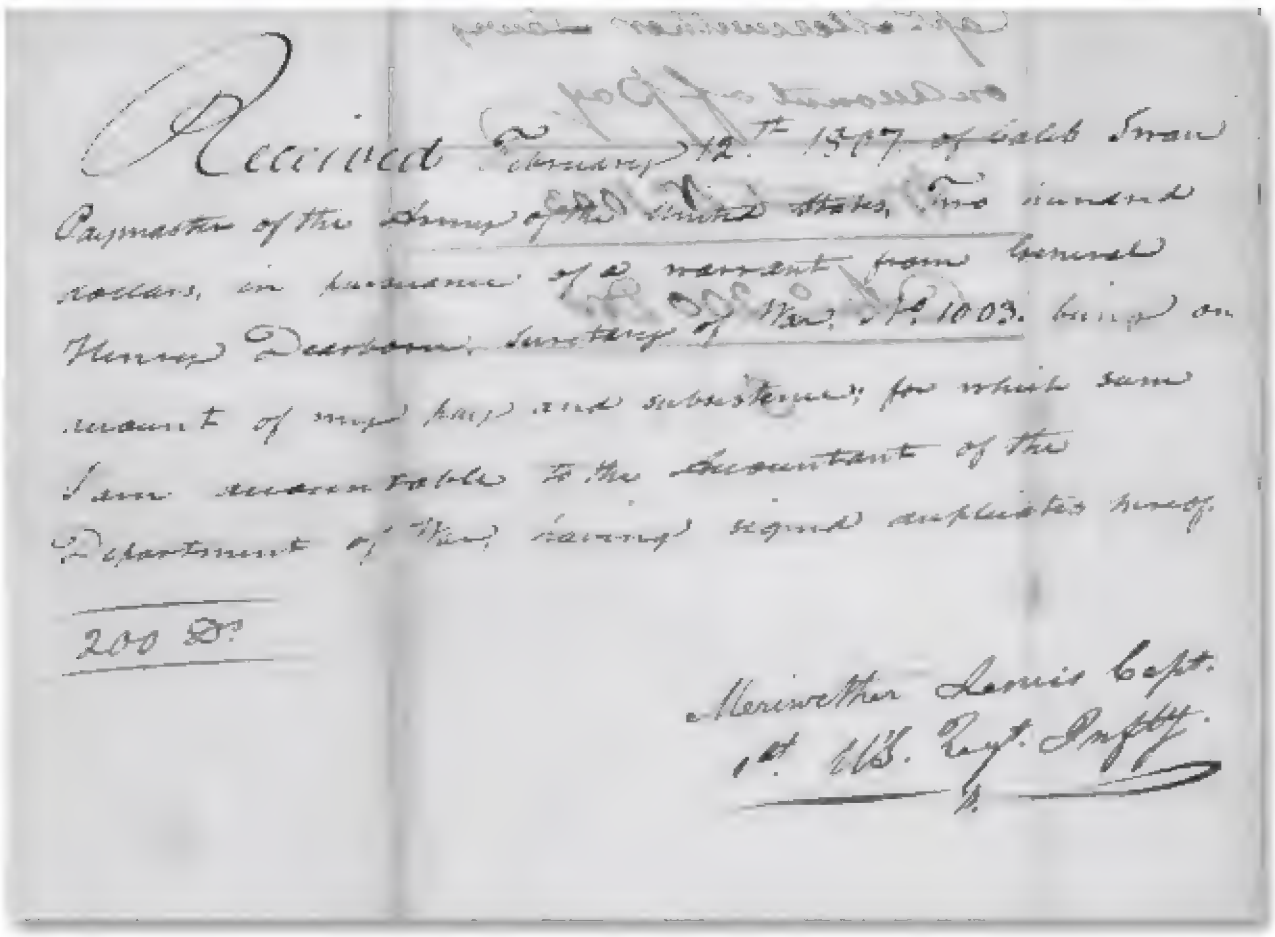
91. King, Horatio. 1811-1897. Postmaster General of the United States under James Buchanan. **Autograph Poem Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf. King pens the last stanza of his patriotic poem, Our Beloved Flag (in full):

"Our Beloved Flag
Flag of our free, united land,
Float on! Float on! o'er sea and strand!
We greet thee, seen away from home,
In foreign climes, where'er we roam,
With pride and satisfaction pure,
A shield and safeguard, strong and sure.
Float on! float on! no longer fear!
All hearts are with thee, far and near.
Float on! float on! from shore to shore!
Float on! float on! forevermore!
Horatio King
1811-1890

**See my Army of Potomac Poem in Magazine of American History for August, 1890."*

King recited this poem at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Republic, at Portland, Maine, July 3, 1890. In fine condition. **$495**

92. Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. Vintage Photograph, Signed by Both, Stan Laurel (1890-1965) and **Oliver Hardy** (1892-1957) - dressed in costume as "Laurel & Hardy". The two comedians raised chaotic frustration to the level of well-timed choreographic art. Boldly inscribed and signed "*OUR BEST WISHES TO THE GRALFF FAMILY! Stan Laurel*" (by Laurel) and signed "*Oliver Hardy*" (by Hardy). In fine condition. (#19507) **$2,500**


Received February 12th 1807 of Caleb Swan
Paymaster of the Army of the United States, Two hundred
dollars, in pursuance of a warrant from General
Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, No. 1003. being on
account of my pay and subsistence; for which sum
I am accountable to the Accountant of the
Department of War, having signed duplicates hereof.
200 Drs
Meriwether Lewis Capt.
1st U.S. Regt. Infty.

Recently returned from his historic Lewis & Clark expedition to the Pacific, Meriwether Lewis receives his back-pay from the War Department for the famed trip

93. Lewis, Meriwether. 1774-1809. American explorer and soldier, best known for his role as the leader of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, or Corps of Discovery, whose mission was to explore the territory of the Louisiana Purchase. **Rare Historic Document Signed**, *"Meriwether Lewis Capt. 1st U'S. Regt. Infty."*, One page, Oblong octavo, n.p. [Washington], dated February 12, 1807. The document reads (in full):

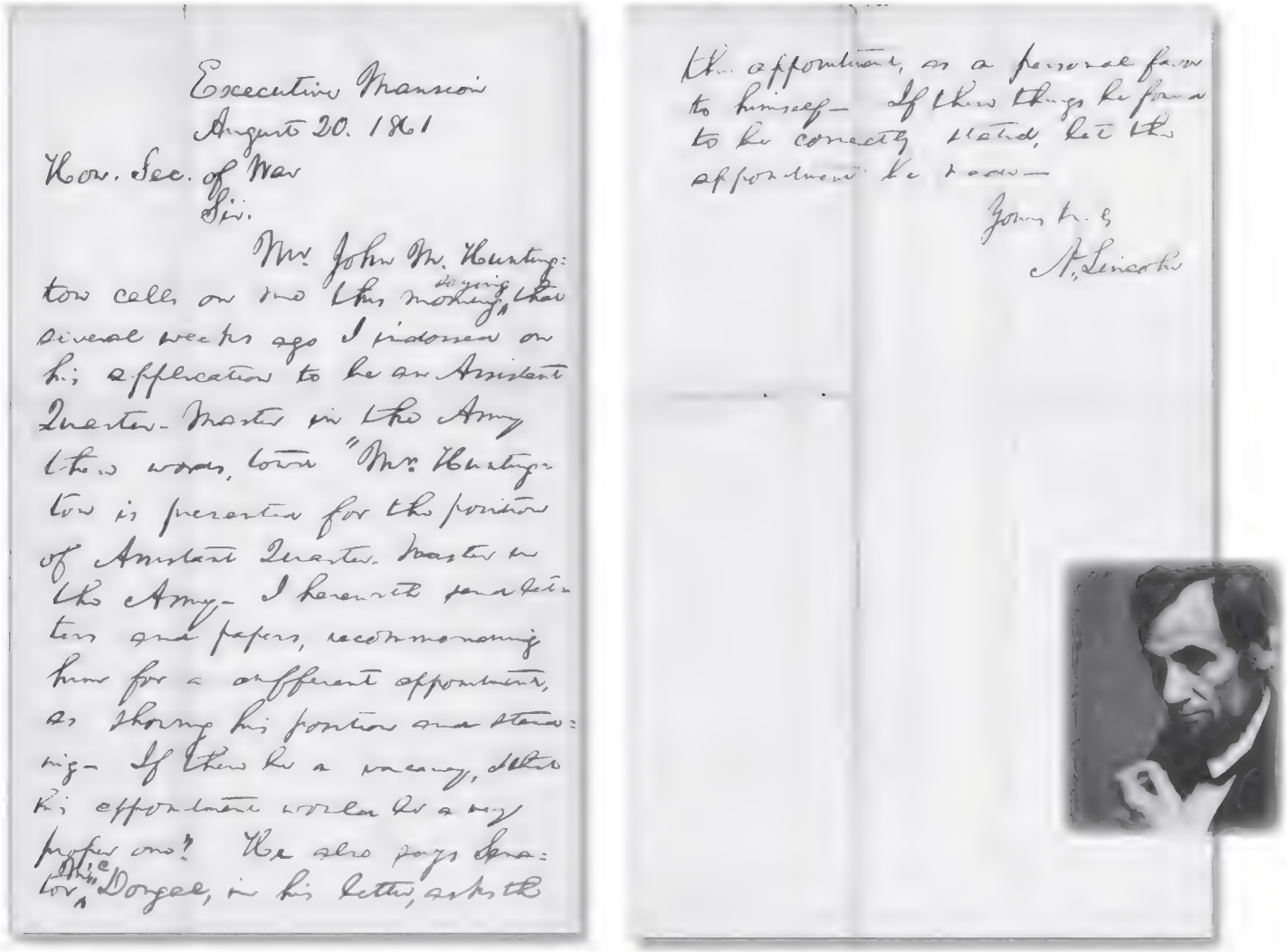
> *"Received February 12th 1807 of Caleb Swan Paymaster of the Army of the United States, Two hundred dollars, in pursuance of a warrant from General Henry Dearborn Secretary of War, No. 1003, being on account of my pay and subsistence, for which sum I am accountable to the Accountant of the Department of War, having signed duplicates hereof. 200 Drs."*

The Lewis & Clark Expedition

In January, 1803, President Thomas Jefferson sought to learn more about the far western territory, and appropriated the money from Congress for the proposed journey, to be led by the trusted and experienced explorer Meriwether Lewis. In his memoirs, Jefferson was to write of Lewis: "Of courage undaunted; possessing a firmness and perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction; careful as a father of those committed to his charge, yet steady in the maintenance of order and discipline; intimate with the Indian characters, customs, and principles; habituated to the hunting life; guarded by exact observations of the vegetables and animals of his own country against losing time in the description of objects already possessed; honest, disinterested, liberal, of sound understanding, and a fidelity to truth so scrupulous that whatever he should report would be as certain as seen by ourselves..." (History of the Expedition, 1814).

In the months immediately preceding the expedition, Lewis sought training in the use of astronomical instruments and in the art of map-making. He also chose a companion officer, William Clark of Louisville. (The names of Lewis & Clark were to be inseparable after their historic journey.) While the expedition did not achieve the primary objective of finding the elusive Northwest Passage, it contributed significantly to the understanding of the geography of the Northwest and produced approximately 140 maps, the first accurate maps of the area. In addition, it documented 100 newly discovered species of animals, approximately 170 plants, and it also established friendly relations with three dozen Indian tribes. The knowledge they obtained sparked American interest in the west, and strengthened the nation's claim to the area.

Meriwether Lewis returned to Washington, D.C. from his historic three year journey in late December of 1806. After returning from the expedition, Lewis received a reward of 1,600 acres of land. In addition, Thomas Jefferson appointed him Governor of the Louisiana Territory. However, Lewis was not confirmed by the Senate until March 1807 and he remained a Captain in the interim. Base pay for Captains at this period was $40 per month so the present receipt would represent five months' salary. An incredible document directly linking Meriwether Lewis to the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Items of Lewis & Clark related to the famed expedition are of the utmost rarity. Docketed on verso. Toning to folds; otherwise, fine condition. (#25839) **$49,500**



Executive Mansion
August 20. 1861

Hon. Sec. of War

Sir.

Mr. John M. Huntington calls on me this morning saying that several weeks ago I indorsed on his application to be an Assistant Quarter-Master in the Army these words, to wit "Mr. Huntington is presented for the position of Assistant Quarter-Master in the Army - I herewith send letters and papers, recommending him for a different appointment, as showing his position and standing - If there be a vacancy, I think his appointment would be a very proper one." He also says Sena: Dougal, in his letter, asks the appointment, as a personal favor to himself - If these things be found to be correctly stated, let the appointment be made -

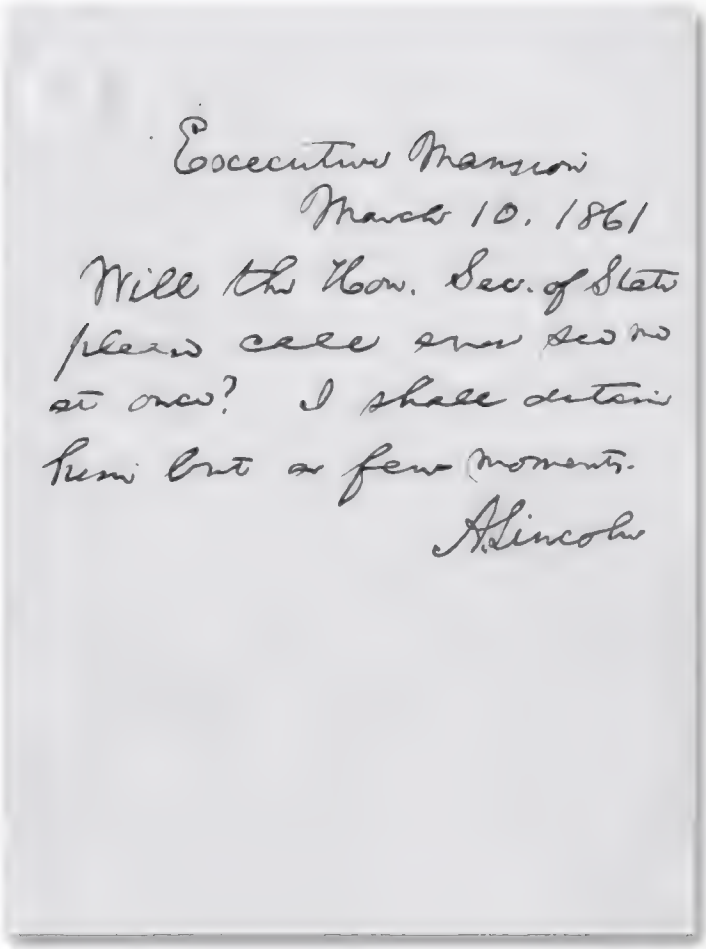
Yours truly
A. Lincoln

President Lincoln appoints an Assistant Quarter Master in California as a special favor for California Senator James A. McDougall

94. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Choice Autograph Letter Signed as President, One and one-half pages, *"Executive Mansion"*, August 20, 1861. Written to *"Hon. Sec. of War"* - **Simon Cameron** (1799-1889), President Lincoln's Secretary of War (served 1861-62). Responding to the request of a personal favor from a California Senator, Lincoln pens (in full):

> *"Sir, Mr. John M. Huntington calls on me this morning saying that several weeks ago I indorsed on his application to be an Assistant Quarter-Master in the Army, these words, to wit 'Mr. Huntington is presented for the position of Assistant Quarter-Master in the Army - I herewith send letters and papers, recommending him for a different appointment, as showing his position and standing. If there be a vacancy, I think his appointment would be a very proper one.' He also says Senator McDougal* [**James Alexander McDougall** (1817-1867), Senator from California (served 1853-55 & 1861-67)], *in his letter, asks the* [sic] *appointment, as a personal favor to himself. If these things be found to be correctly stated, let the appointment be made.*
>
> *Yours truly A. Lincoln."*

John M. Huntington was appointed Assistant Quarter Master of Volunteers 10 days after President Lincoln's letter, on August 30, 1861. He was honorably discharged on May 20, 1864, and died on October 10, 1864. In fine condition. (#18280) **$25,000**


Executive Mansion
March 10. 1861
Will the Hon. Sec. of State
please call and see me
at once? I shall detain
him but a few moments.
A. Lincoln

Just six days after his inauguration, Pres. Lincoln confers with Secretary of State William Seward on the grave and deteriorating situation at Ft. Sumter, which would soon thrust the young nation into Civil War

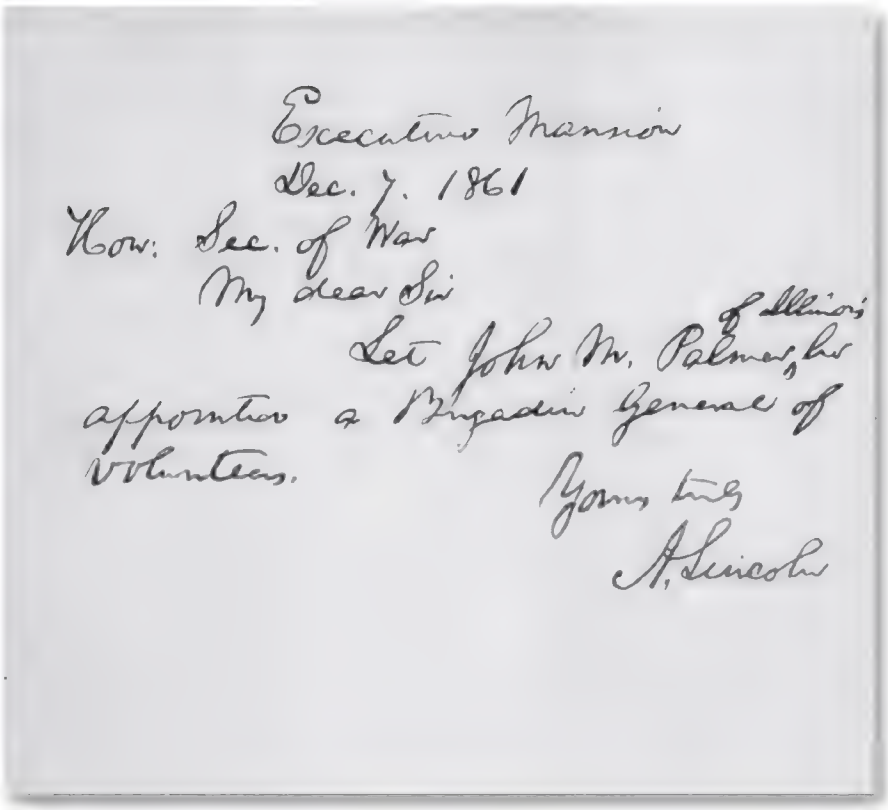
95. Lincoln, Abraham. 1809-1865. 16th President of the U.S. (1861-1865). **Historic Autograph Letter Signed as President**, One page, Octavo, dated March 10, 1861 from the *"Executive Mansion"*, Washington, D.C. Written to Secretary of State **William H. Seward** (1801-1872). Lincoln pens (in full: *"Executive Mansion March 10, 1861 Will the Hon. Sec. of State please call and see me at once? I shall detain him but a few moments. A. Lincoln"* Just six days prior to the date of this letter to Seward, Lincoln was inaugurated as the 16th President of the United States. However, the country was "united" in name only; seven states had already left the Union and set up a new government in the South, the Confederate States of America. Meanwhile, Maj. Robert Anderson and his small garrison remained marooned on Fort Sumter, in the middle of Charleston Bay, with Confederate guns trained on them from all points around the mainland shore.

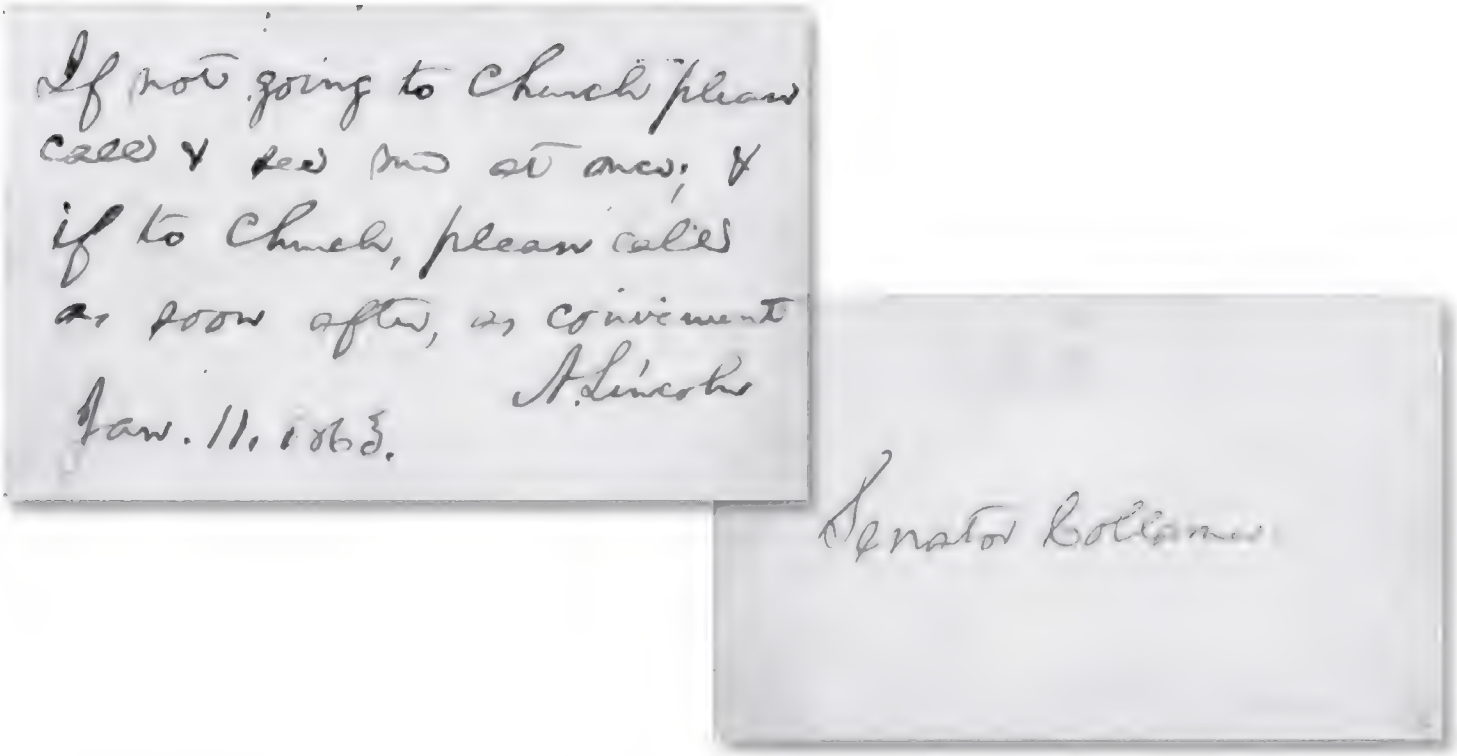
On the day this letter was written (Sunday, March 10), Lincoln and his family had attended church at the Rev. Phieas T. Gurley's York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Then, evidently, Lincoln returned to his new office to tackle pressing business. Many issues preoccupied Lincoln, chief of which was the deteriorating situation at Ft. Sumter, most likely the subject of his hasty summons of Seward, as requested in the present letter. Within the span of a month, however, on April 12, the opening shots of the Civil War rained down on the Fort Sumter troops. The country was now at war. An excellent and timely letter from the new President. In fine condition with crisp holograph text and signature. (#25088) **$29,500**

President Lincoln commissions John McCauley Palmer as Brigadier General of Volunteers

96. Lincoln, Abraham. 1809-1865. 16th President of the U.S. (1861-1865). **Autograph Letter Signed as President**, Octavo, 5 in. x 8 in., *"Executive Mansion, December 7, 1861"*. Written to *"Hon. Sec. of War"* - **Simon Cameron** (1799-1889), President Lincoln's Secretary of War (served 1861-62). Lincoln pens (in full): *"My dear Sir, Let John M. Palmer of Illinois be appointed as Brigadier General of Volunteers. Yours truly A. Lincoln."*

John McCauley Palmer (1817-1900), Illinois senator (D), anti-slavery Unionist, and organizer of the Illinois Republican party. Palmer was Republican candidate for U.S. Congress and delegate to the 1860 Republican national convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. He was mustered in with the 14th Illinois Infantry as colonel on May 25, 1861. He commanded a division under John Pope at New Madrid and Island No. 10, a brigade during the advance on Corinth, and a division of Crittenden's Left Wing at Murfreesboro. Palmer was then promoted to the command of the XIV Corps which he led at Chattanooga and in the Atlanta campaign. He was elected governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket in 1868 and ran for president on the Gold Democrat ticket in 1896. In fine condition. (#25623) **$15,000**


Executive Mansion
Dec. 7. 1861
Hon. Sec. of War
My dear Sir
Let John M. Palmer of Illinois be appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers.
Yours truly
A. Lincoln


If not going to Church please
call & see me at once; &
if to Church, please call
as soon after, as convenient
A. Lincoln
Jan. 11, 1863.
Senator Collamer

Ten days after the Emancipation Proclamation becomes the law of the land, Pres. Lincoln requests a meeting with conservative senator Jacob Collamer (R-VT) to gauge public sentiment

97. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph Note Signed, penned on a 3 3/8 in. x 2 1/8 in. card, dated January 11, 1863. The card is written on the verso in Lincoln's hand, *"Senator Collamer"* – **Jacob Collamer** (1792-1865), a conservative, anti-slavery Republican from Vermont. Lincoln pens (in full):

> *"If not going to church please call & see me at once; & if to Church, please call as soon after, as convenient.*
> *A. Lincoln Jan. 11, 1863".*

Although no record of this conference exists, Basler speculates that "the possibility is that Lincoln discussed the serious public reaction against the Emancipation Proclamation, the possibility of getting action on pending legislation to aid Missouri to free the slaves in that state, and the general state of Union morale."

Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation

President Lincoln's decision to call for the abolition of slavery was to have immense consequences for the nation and for the continuing Union war effort. As a military tactic, the action would be extremely effective, for it was likely that the economic system of the enemy would be paralyzed. The historic Proclamation was issued shortly after the (inconclusive) Union victory at the Battle of Antietam (September 17), on September 22, 1862, declaring that, as of January 1, 1863, all persons held as slaves behind Confederate lines would be declared "...then, thenceforward, and forever free." The Union policy toward slavery had reversed itself completely. As January 1, 1863 drew near, Lincoln continued to believe that emancipation by the border states would speed up the end of the war. As well, compensated emancipation still seemed to be his desired course of action. In his December, 1862 message to Congress, Lincoln had recommended the adoption of a Constitutional amendment providing for remuneration in the form of government bonds to all states abolishing slavery before the year 1900, guaranteeing freedom to all slaves liberated by the war (with compensation to loyal masters), and authorizing Congress to provide for colonization of freed Negroes. New Year's Day came, and so did the Proclamation, decreeing that all slaves in the rebellious areas should be forever free. But what about slaves in states loyal to the Union - or in the Union-occupied South? Specifically, what about the Louisiana parishes, where Congressmen had been elected, though Congress had not yet consented to seat their representatives? What about Tennessee, where Governor Johnson had brought about a restoration of civil government? What about two counties on the eastern shore of Virginia? What about the areas around Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, where the Union army exercised control? And what about those counties of Western Virginia soon to be admitted as a state?

The reaction: Abolitionist extremists deemed the measure half-hearted. The border states foresaw social disaster. Pro-slavery Northern Democrats labeled Lincoln a turn-coat who had deceived them into supporting a war for the Union. Secession leaders claimed that the proclamation showed there could be no reconciliation, and that the war would have to be fought to its bitter end. In fact, there were few immediate effects, for the proclamation applied only in areas where he exercised no authority, and left undisturbed slavery where he could control it. An excellent Civil War-date autograph from Lincoln, then concerned about public reaction to his historic Emancipation Proclamation. Despite its flaws, the Proclamation was a bold and daring decision by Lincoln. Much more than just freeing the slaves, it was a calculated diplomatic coup which at once changed the war from an internecine feud to an epic struggle of morality. No longer could Europe entertain the fanciful notion of recognizing the Confederacy as an autonomous political entity, solely for the financial benefits of cheap and plentiful cotton. In fine condition. Accompanied with supporting provenance dating from the 1950s. (#24858) **$15,000**

"Copy"

Executive Mansion,

Washington, January 27, 1864.

Major General Steele

I have addressed a letter to you and put it into the hands of Mr. Gantt and other Arkansas gentlemen, containing a programme for an election in that State. This letter will be handed you by some of these gentlemen. Since writing it, I see that a Convention in Arkansas, having the same general object, has taken some action which I am afraid may clash somewhat with my programme. I therefore can do no better than to ask you to see Mr. Gantt immediately on his return, and, with him, do what you & he may deem necessary to harmonize the two plans into one, & then put it through with all possible vigor. Be sure to retain the free state Constitutional provision in some unquestionable form, & you & he can fix the rest. The points I have made in the programme have been well considered. Take hold with an honest heart and a strong hand. Do not let any questionable man control or influence you.

Yours truly. A. Lincoln.

VISIT US @ WWW.PROFILESINHISTORY.COM

Consistent with his efforts to permanently end slavery through legal means, Lincoln directs General Frederick Steele to oversee reconstruction in Arkansas proposing that Arkansas' Constitution be revised to abolish human servitude

"I have addressed a letter to you and put it in the hands of Mr. Gantt and other Arkansas gentlemen, containing a programme for an election in that State…

…Be sure to retain the free State Constitutional provision in some unquestionable form, & you and he can fix the rest. The points I have made in the programme have been well considered. Take hold with an honest heart and a strong hand. Do not let any questionable man control or influence you."

98. Lincoln, Abraham. Historic Autograph Letter Signed as President, One page, Quarto, on "Executive Mansion, Washington" letterhead stationery, dated January 27, 1864, written to *"Major General Steele"*. In Lincoln's hand, *"Copy"* is penned above the letterhead*.

Lincoln pens (in full):

"Major General Steele,

I have addressed a letter to you and put it in the hands of Mr. Gantt and other Arkansas gentlemen, containing a programme for an election in that State. This letter will be handed you by some of these gentlemen. Since writing it, I see that a Convention in Arkansas, having the same general object, has taken some action which I am afraid may clash somewhat with my programme. I therefore can do no better than to ask you to see Mr. Gantt immediately on his return, and, with him, do what you & he may deem necessary to harmonize the two plans into one, & then put it through with all possible vigor. Be sure to retain the free State Constitutional provision in some unquestionable form, & you and he can fix the rest. The points I have made in the programme have been well considered. Take hold with an honest heart and a strong hand. Do not let any questionable man control or influence you .

Your truly,
A. Lincoln"

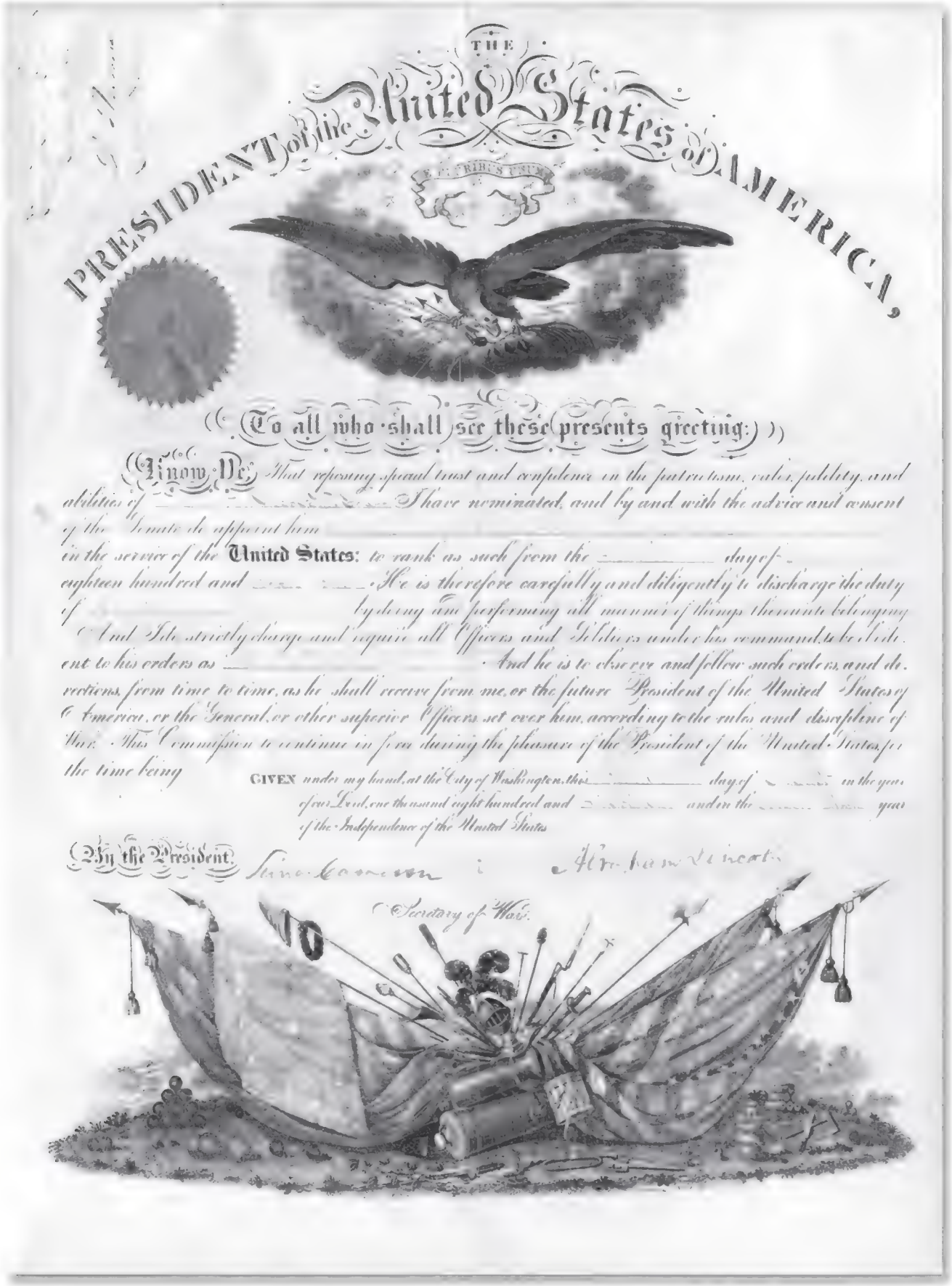
Arkansas' first constitution was ratified by Congress January 30, 1836 and remained in effect until the state seceded from the Union on May 6, 1861. The new constitution was generally the same as the original, except for references to the Confederate States of America replacing references to the United States of America, a legal prerequisite to joining the Confederacy. The second constitution was ratified by the Secession Convention, chaired by David Walker of Fayetteville, who had not favored secession.

Arkansas's third constitution was written under the terms of Abraham Lincoln's plan for wartime reconstruction, which aimed to hasten the reestablishment of loyal state governments in the South. Federal recognition and financial support would come once only ten percent of those who had voted in the state in 1860 took an oath of allegiance to the Union. Adopted on January 19, 1864, and ratified on March 4, 1864, in an election supervised by Federal soldiers, it provided for a Unionist state government even while a Confederate one, now exiled to Washington (Hempstead County), continued to exist.
The 1864 constitution abolished slavery and repudiated secession but did not define the rights former slaves would enjoy.

Major General Frederick Steele (1819-1868) was most noted for his campaign to retake much of secessionist Arkansas for the Union cause. Union forces under Steele took Fort Smith on September 1, 1863, and Little Rock on September 10. Until his reassignment on December 22, 1864, the only significant military action that Steele had been in command of was the Red River expedition. The objective in that expedition was to defeat Confederate general Edmund Kirby Smith and consolidate Union control of Arkansas and Louisiana. Hampered by supply problems and guerrilla activity, Steele retreated to Little Rock to avoid being surrounded by Confederates, fighting battles at Jenkins Ferry and Marks' Mills, in which the Third Division received heavy losses.

Union political and military authority had always been weak outside the garrison towns of Fort Smith, Little Rock, and Helena; that authority was made even weaker after the Red River campaign. This, coupled with the rejection of the credentials of the Arkansas congressional delegation in the summer of 1864, led President Abraham Lincoln to remove Steele from command. Lincoln reassigned Steele a political mission in Arkansas, which met with failure similar to that of the Red River campaign. The mission involved working with Arkansas unionists to recreate a loyal state government and to send to Washington a congressional delegation that the Republican Congress would accept. A conservative Democrat who opposed emancipation, Steele showed little enthusiasm for the task. His "conciliatory policy" toward former Confederates and Confederate sympathizers undermined the confidence unionists had in Steele and undercut the unionist movement in the state, preventing Steele from realizing Lincoln's goal of restoring loyal government.

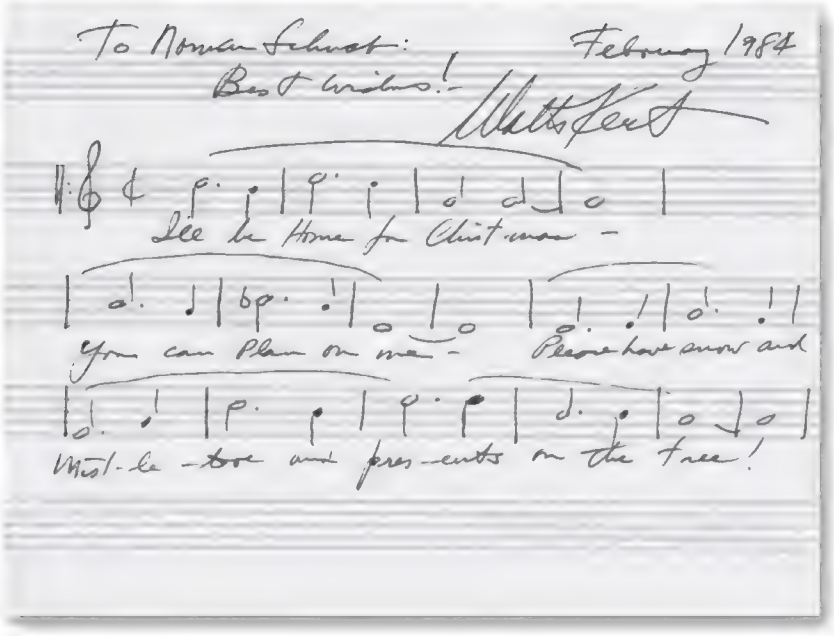
An historic directive from Lincoln, extending the tenet of the Emancipation Proclamation in order to readmit the secessionist state to the Union. In addition, particular note should be taken to Lincoln's second to the last sentence: *"Take hold with an honest heart and a strong hand."* This credo served Lincoln throughout his entire life and won him the presidency. "Honest Abe" and his uncanny perseverance. In his heart he knew slavery was wrong, yet he stood up to his critics and abolished it less than two years into his term. Worthy of inclusion in the finest collections of Americana. In fine condition. (#25739) **$125,000**


THE
PRESIDENT of the United States of AMERICA,
To all who shall see these presents greeting:
Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities of
I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do appoint him
in the service of the United States: to rank as such from the
day of
eighteen hundred and
He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of
by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as
And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, or the General or other superior Officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of War. This Commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.
GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, this
day of
in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and
and of the Independence of the United States
By the President:
Secretary of War.

99. Lincoln, Abraham. Military Appointment Document Signed as President, One page, Folio (approx. 13 ¾ in. x 17 ¾ in.), Washington, dated August 14, 1861. The document appoints George W. Crabb "Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Regiment of Artillery". Signed, *"Abraham Lincoln"* in ink and countersigned by Secretary of War, Simon Cameron. A fine example with creamy white vellum and intact green wafer seal.
(#25976) **$7,500**

100. Loewe, Frederick. 1901-1988. Austrian-American composer. Wrote the popular musicals *Camelot*, *My Fair Lady*, and *Gigi*, which won nine Academy Awards, including Best Picture. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, undated. Handsome head and shoulders publicity portrait, signed on the image in black ink, *"Frederick Loewe"*. In fine condition. (#25697) **$695**

101. London, Jack (John Griffith). 1876-1916. American novelist and short story writer. **Sepia-tone Photograph Signed**, approx. 5 ½ in. x 3 in., undated, signed on the image in black ink, *"Jack London"*. An image of a smiling Jack London, wearing a hat, sitting on a blanket in a wooded glen (perhaps on his ranch in Glen Ellen, California) with books and thermos by his side. Archival repaired tear to verso, faint horizontal crease; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25619) **$950**

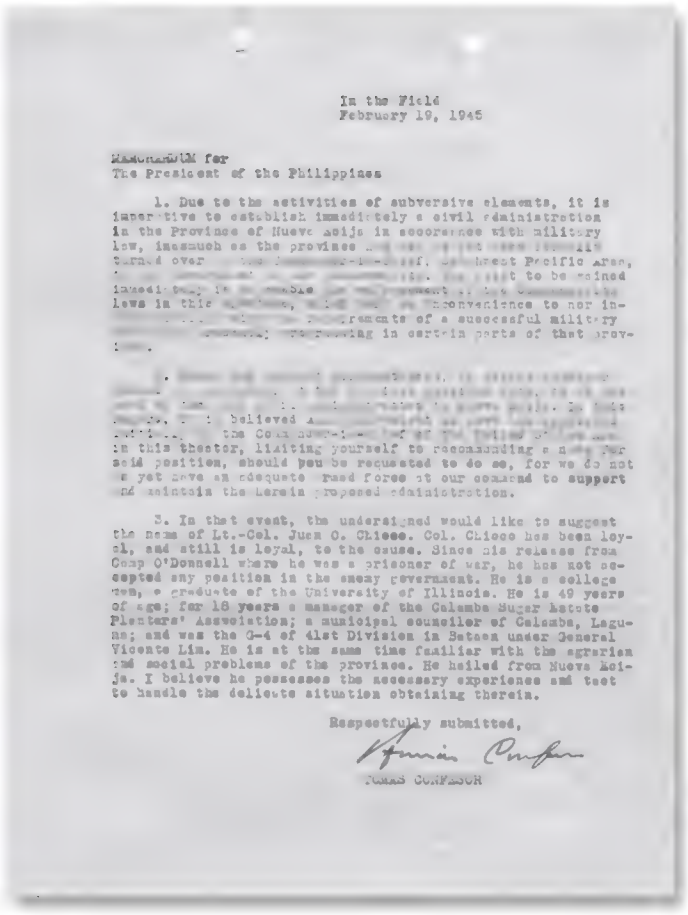

To Norman Schwab: February 1984
Best wishes!
I'll be Home for Christmas –
You can Plan on me – Please have snow and
Mis-le-toe and pres-ents on the tree!

"I'll be Home for Christmas" penned by its composer

102. Kent, Walter. 1911-1994. American songwriter. **Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**, One page, oblong Octavo, on pre-printed musical staff paper, 6 x 7 ½ in., dated "*February, 1984*". Kent has penned the opening few lines from his song:

"I'll be Home for Christmas –
You can Plan on me – Please have snow and –
Mistletoe and presents on the tree!"

Inscribed at the top: *"To Norman Schwab: Best wishes! Walter Kent"*. Fine condition. (#15108) **$695**



In the Field
February 19, 1945

MEMORANDUM for
The President of the Philippines

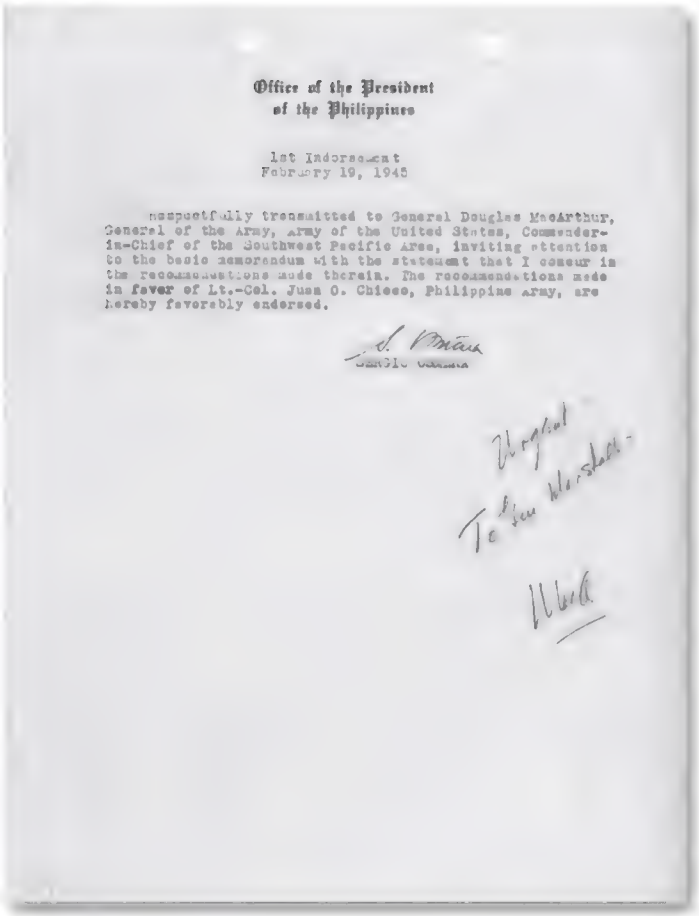
1. Due to the activities of subversive elements, it is imperative to establish immediately a civil administration in the Province of Nueva Ecija in accordance with military law, inasmuch as the province [illegible] turned over [illegible] Southwest Pacific Area, [illegible] laws in this [illegible] inconvenience to nor incompatibility with the requirements of a successful military [illegible] operation presently progressing in certain parts of that province.

[illegible] believed [illegible] the Commanding General of the Philippine Army in this theater, limiting yourself to recommending a name for said position, should you be requested to do so, for we do not as yet have an adequate trained force at our command to support and maintain the herein proposed administration.

2. In that event, the undersigned would like to suggest the name of Lt.-Col. Juan O. Chioco. Col. Chioco has been loyal, and still is loyal, to the cause. Since his release from Camp O'Donnell where he was a prisoner of war, he has not accepted any position in the enemy government. He is a college man, a graduate of the University of Illinois. He is 49 years of age; for 18 years a manager of the Calamba Sugar Estate Planters' Association; a municipal councilor of Calamba, Laguna; and was the G-4 of 41st Division in Bataan under General Vicente Lim. He is at the same time familiar with the agrarian and social problems of the province. He hailed from Nueva Ecija. I believe he possesses the necessary experience and tact to handle the delicate situation obtaining therein.

Respectfully submitted,

TOMAS CONFESOR



Office of the President
of the Philippines

1st Indorsement
February 19, 1945

Respectfully transmitted to General Douglas MacArthur, General of the Army, Army of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of the Southwest Pacific Area, inviting attention to the basic memorandum with the statement that I concur in the recommendations made therein. The recommendations made in favor of Lt.-Col. Juan O. Chioco, Philippine Army, are hereby favorably endorsed.

[illegible]

Urgent
To Gen. Marshall
MacA.

Days after he ordered operation VICTOR, General Douglas MacArthur forwards an urgent recommendation to General George Marshall

103. MacArthur, Douglas. 1880-1964. U.S. General. Commander of the Philippines Department (1928-30) and Army Chief of Staff (1903-35). **Typed Letter Signed by Osmeña with Additional Autograph Note Signed by MacArthur**, One page, Quarto, dated February 19, 1945, on "Office of the President of the Philippines" letterhead. Document endorsing an appointment recommendation, from **Sergio Osmeña** (1878-1961), war time president of the Philippines, transmitted to General Douglas MacArthur. The letter reads (in full):

> *1st Indorsement, February 19, 1945*
>
> *Respectfully transmitted to General Douglas MacArthur, General of the Army, Army of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of the Southwest Pacific Area, inviting attention to the basic memorandum with the statement that I concur in the recommendations made therein. The recommendations made in favor of Lt.-Col. Juan O. Chioco, Philippine Army, are hereby favorably endorsed.*
>
> *Sergio Osmeña"*

Just beneath MacArthur adds in pencil, "*Urgent, To Gen. Marshall, "MacA.".*

Osmeña's endorsement of Lt.-Col. Chioco comes after receiving the included memorandum from Tomas Confesor. **Typed Letter Signed**, Quarto, from **Tomas Confesor** (1891-1951), Philippine patriot and wartime governor of Free Panay and Roblon, addressed *"Memorandum for the President of the Philippines"*. In the letter, Confesor writes (in part): "

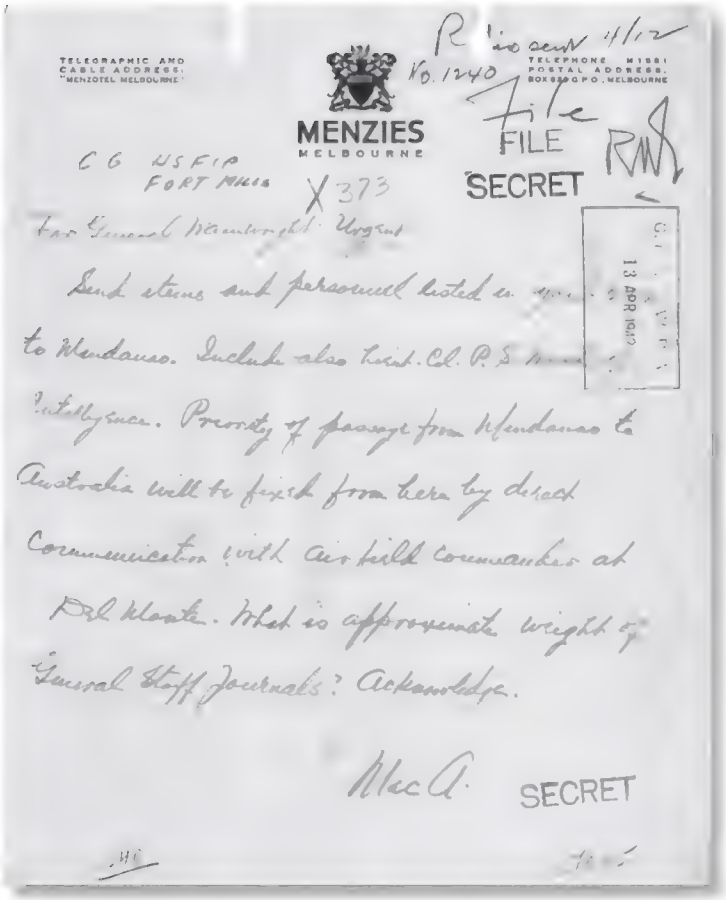
"The point to be gained immediately is to enable the enforcement of the Commonwealth laws in this province, which work no inconvenience to nor incompatibility with the requirements of a successful military operation presently progressing in certain parts of that province…the undersigned would like to suggest the name of Lt.-Col. Juan O. Chioco…He is at the same time familiar with the agrarian and social problems of the province. He hailed from Nueva Ecija. I believe he possesses the necessary experience and tact to handle the delicate situation obtaining therein, Respectfully submitted, Tomas Confesor."

Following the defeat of Japanese forces in the Battle of Leyte, General MacArthur sent his forces into Luzon in January, 1945 with the goal of liberating the remaining Philippines. On February 6, MacArthur issued the first order for operations in the southern Philippines, code-named VICTOR, with the objective of isolating the islands of Panay, Negros, Cebu, and Bohol, and expanding the range of Allied air operations.

While Filipino guerrillas controlled much of the countryside on the four islands, 30,000 Japanese troops held the vital coastal towns, including Cebu City and Iloilo on Panay. Beyond his immediate desire to clear the Japanese from the islands, MacArthur envisioned these two port cities as important staging areas for the expected influx of troops scheduled to invade Japan. The Joint Chiefs of Staff had told MacArthur to be prepared to stage twenty-two divisions for the invasion of Japan at Philippine bases by November, 1945, with eleven more to follow by the next February.

MacArthur's urgent notation to U.S. Army Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall stresses the importance of establishing security during the tense opening weeks of hostilities. Important documents relating to Philippine liberation and the establishment of the Government of the Commonwealth. Documents signed by Osmeña and MacArthur are uncommon. Original binder holes at the head; otherwise, in fine condition. **$3,950**

In the waning days of American resistance on Bataan, Gen. MacArthur sends an urgent communication to Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, then in command of the beleaguered defenders, arranging for the evacuation of key personnel



104. MacArthur, Douglas. World War II-date Autograph Letter Signed *"MacA"*, One page, Quarto on *"Menzies Hotel, Melbourne"* stationery, date-stamped April 13, 1942. Written in pencil and addressed to Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, and marked *"Urgent"* in MacArthur's hand, with *"Secret"* stamped at both the head and foot. MacArthur writes (in full):

> *"For General Wainwright – Urgent*
> *Send items and personnel listed in your 262 to Mindanao. Include also Lieut. Col. P.S. Wood of Intelligence. Priority of passage from Mindanao to Australia will be fixed from here by direct communication with Airfield Commander at Del Monte. What is approximate weight of General Staff Journals? Acknowledge. MacA"*

Gen. Jonathan Wainwright was commanding American and Filipino troops in northern Luzon when the Japanese attacked on December 8, 1941. Commanding from the front, his skillful series of holding actions helped to make the American stand on Bataan possible.

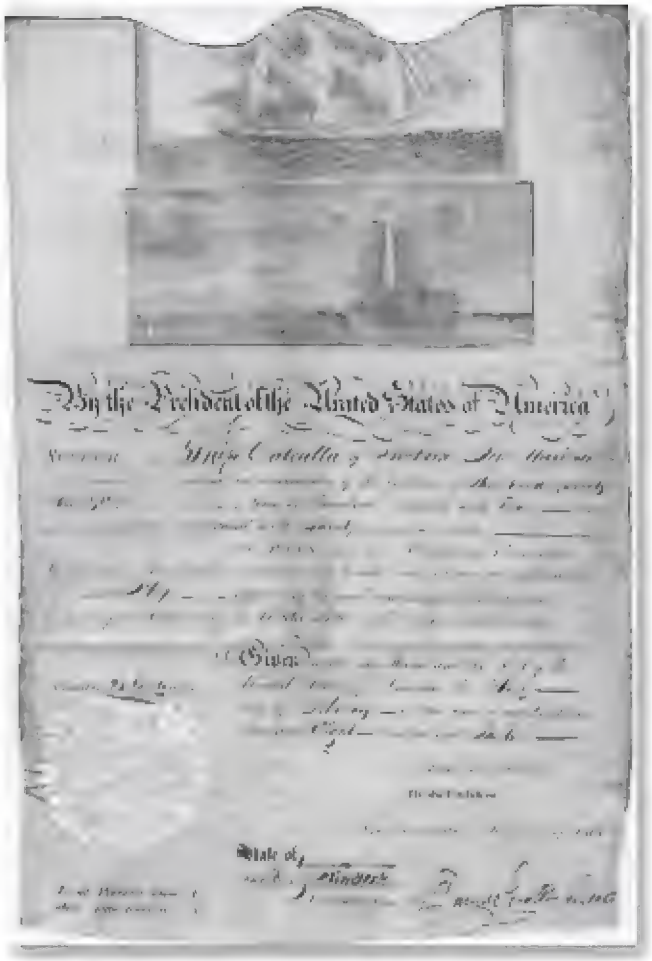
When MacArthur was ordered to leave for Australia on March 11, 1942, Wainwright succeeded him as commander of all American and Filipino forces on Bataan and was promoted to lieutenant general. As the senior field commander of U.S. and Filipino forces, he had tactical responsibility for resisting the Japanese invasion. Pushed back from beachheads in Lingayen Gulf, his Philippine forces withdrew onto the Bataan Peninsula, where they occupied well prepared defensive positions and commanded the entrance to Manila Bay.

The Japanese attacks resumed in earnest in April. The Japanese high command issued an ultimatum on urging the defenders of Bataan to surrender in the name of humanity. Continuous air bombardment was followed by two human wave assaults which were repulsed, but the defenders were running low on supplies and morale. President Roosevelt then authorized Wainwright to continue the fight or make terms as he saw fit. Wainwright chose to continue the battle from Corregidor despite the urgings of many that he leave. *"I have been one of the 'battling bastards of Bataan' and I'll play the same role on the rock as long as it is humanly possible. I have been with my men from the start, and if captured I will share their lot. We have been through so much together that my conscience would not let me leave before the final curtain."*

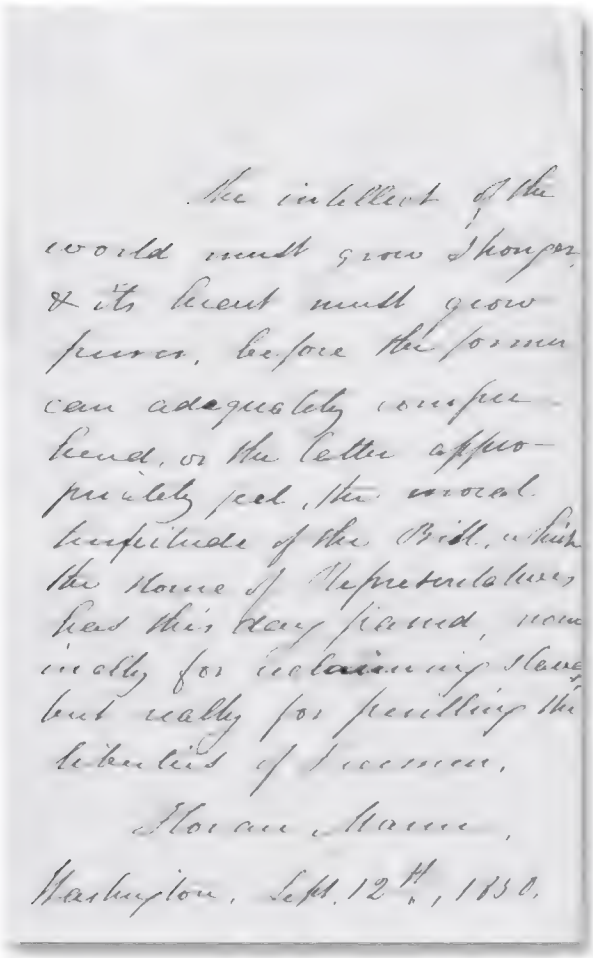
Wainwright and 11,000 survivors held on in the tunnels beneath the rock for another month, deprived of food, sleep or hope of relief. On May 5th, Wainwright wrote MacArthur, *"As I write this we are being subjected to terrific air and artillery bombardment and it is unreasonable to expect that we can hold out for long. We have done our best, both here and on Bataan, and although we are beaten we are still unashamed."* The Japanese began landing on the island that night, and at noon the next day Wainwright called for terms. General Homma insisted that Wainwright surrender all remaining American and Filipino forces or risk the annihilation of his troops on Corregidor. Wainwright complied, and spent the next three years in Japanese prison camps in the Philippines, China and Formosa (Taiwan).

The man who was known to his friends as "Skinny" emerged from captivity little more than a skeleton. He was liberated on August 25, 1945, in time to attend the surrender ceremonies aboard USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945, after which he returned to the Philippines to receive the surrender of the local Japanese commander. After a short stop at Fort Shafter in Hawaii to receive his fourth star from General Robert C. Richardson Jr., he continued on to a hero's welcome in the U.S. and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

A compelling letter from MacArthur, written during the final days of American resistance on Bataan. Two original binder holes at the head; overall, in fine condition. (#25543) **$9,500**



105. Madison, James. 1751-1836. 4th President of the U.S. (1809-1817) and one of the Founding Fathers. **Scallop-top Ship's Passport Signed as President**, approx. 10 in. x 15 in., on vellum, dated February 3, 1812, for the *"Ship Calcutta of New York", "John Higginson"*, master or commander of the burthen of *"Three hundred seventy three & 94/95"* tons, and mounted with *"Two"* guns. Signed at the lower right, *"James Madison"*, **and countersigned by Secretary of State James Monroe**. White paper and red wax seal intact at the lower left. A very beautiful and desirable document. Minor soiling and wrinkling along right margin; otherwise, in fine condition. (#13661) **$1,950**


The intellect of the world must grow stronger & its heart must grow purer, before the former can adequately compre- hend, or the latter appro- priately feel, the moral turpitude of the Bill, which the House of Representatives has this day passed, nomi- nally for reclaiming slave but really for perilling the liberties of freemen.

Horace Mann.

Washington, Sept. 12th, 1850.

Abolitionist Horace Mann pens a strongly worded response to the slavery bills of the 1850 Compromise.

"The intellect of the world must grow stronger, and its heart must grow purer, before the former can adequately comprehend, or the latter appropriately feel, the moral turpitude of the Bill."

106. Mann, Horace. 1796-1859. American education reformer and abolitionist, member of the U.S. House of Representatives (Republican) 1848-1853. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated Washington, September 12, 1850, written to an unknown recipient. The letter reads [in full]:

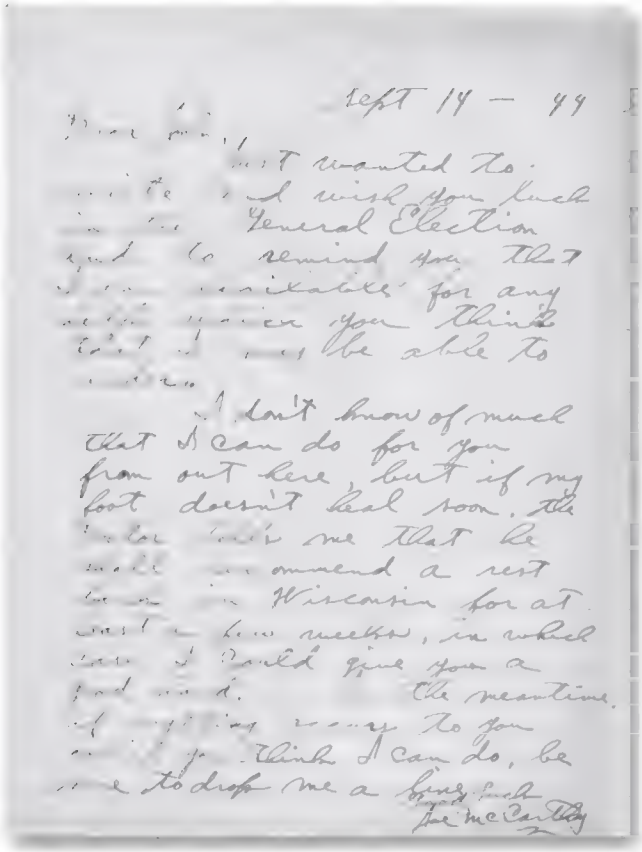
"The intellect of the world must grow stronger, and its heart must grow purer, before the former can adequately comprehend, or the latter appropriately feel, the moral turpitude of the Bill, which the House of Representatives has this day passed, nominally for reclaiming slavery but really for perilling the liberties of freemen.

Horace Mann."

The **Compromise of 1850** was comprised of five statutes enacted in September that attempted to resolve the territorial and slavery controversies which were straining the union between the North and the South. The tensions became especially acute when Congress began to consider whether western lands acquired after the Mexican War would permit slavery, but adding more free state senators to Congress would destroy the balance between slave and free states that had existed since the Missouri Compromise of 1820.

The five statutes called for the admission of California as a free state; provided for a territorial government for Utah and New Mexico, established a boundary between Texas and the United States, called for the abolition of the slave trade in Washington, D.C., and amended the Fugitive Slave Act.

The Compromise was possible after the death of **President Zachary Taylor**, who was in opposition. Succeeding President Taylor was **Millard Fillmore,** a strong supporter of the compromise. It temporarily defused sectional tensions in the U.S., postponing the secession crisis and the American Civil War. The various compromises lessened political contention for four years, until the relative lull was shattered by the divisive Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. In fine condition. (#25617) **$2,950**



107. McCarthy, Joseph. Rare Autograph Letter Signed, One page, quarto, on blue-lined paper, dated September 14, 1944, written to, *"Dear John"* in blue ink. While still on active duty with the Marines, McCarthy looks ahead to his political future.

McCarthy pens (in full):

"Dear John,

Just wanted to write and wish you luck in the General Election and to remind you that I am available for any help which you think that I may be able to render.

I don't know of much that I can do for your from out here, but if my foot doesn't heal soon, the Doctor tells me that he shall recommend a rest back in Wisconsin for at least a few weeks, in which case I could give you a good hand. In the meantime, if anything occurs to you which you think I can do, be sure to drop me a line.

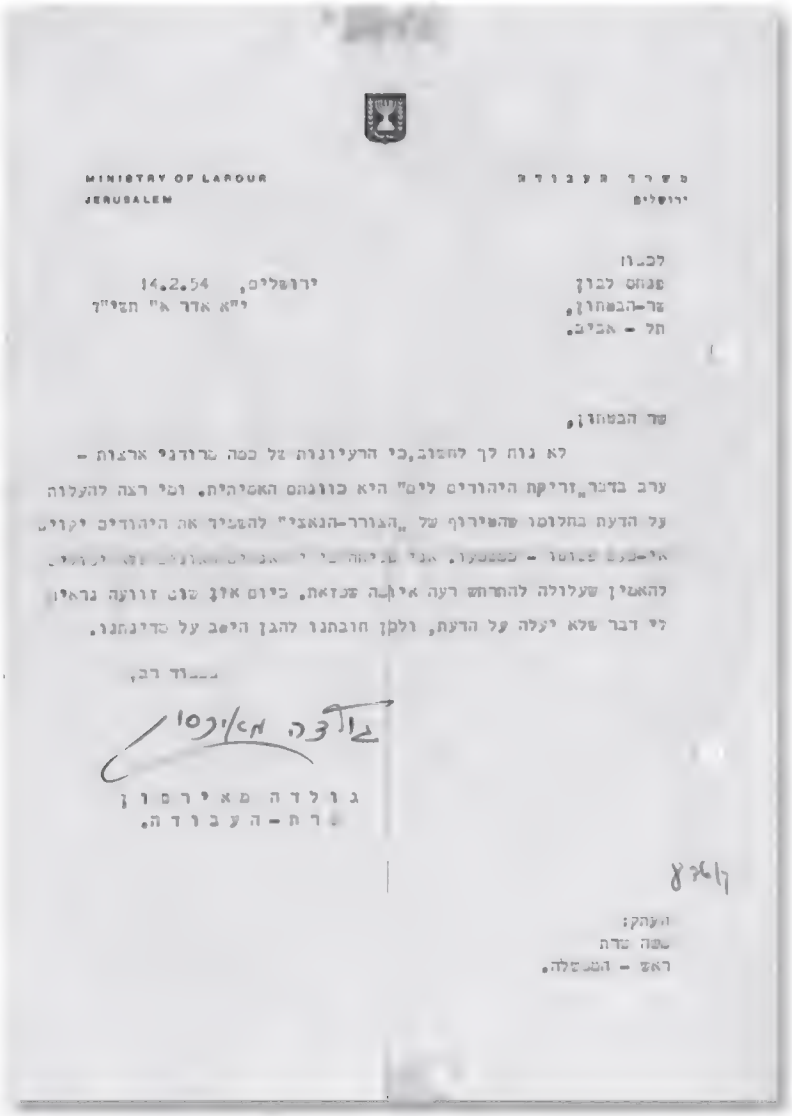
Good luck
Joe McCarthy"

Interestingly, the foot injury to which McCarthy refers in this letter was caused by a traditional "shell-back" hazing incident on June 22, 1943 when the vessel crossed the equator. McCarthy would later use this embellished "war wound", among other blatant fabrications, in his future campaigning. He portrayed himself as a "tail-gunner" who flew dangerous missions against the Japanese. He claimed to have fired the most bullets of any marine in history and to have suffered a war wound when his plane crash-landed in flames. In fact, McCarthy flew only a handful of safe missions in the tail-gunner's seat, strafing islands already abandoned by the Japanese. In 1946 McCarthy challenged Robert M. La Follette, Jr., the popular three-term incumbent, in Wisconsin's Republican senatorial primary. Overconfident, La Follette did not aggressively campaign. With the field wide open, McCarthy crisscrossed the state, posing as a war hero and berating La Follette, who was then fifty-one, for failing to enlist. "Today Joe McCarthy is Home" his campaign flyers emphasized. "He wants to serve America in the Senate. Yes, folks, Congress needs a Tail-Gunner." A rare letter penned during the budding career of this controversial politician. In fine condition. (#25741) **$950**

108. Miller, Glenn. 1904-1944. American jazz leader and band leader. **Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, undated. A magnificent portrait of the bespectacled band leader in a tuxedo and cradling his trombone with both hands. Signed on the image with sentiment in dark blue ink, *"Sincerely, Glenn Miller"* in bold, dark strokes. A perfect example and the finest Glenn Miller photograph we have ever encountered. In fine condition. (#25646) **$695**

Incredible Golda Meir letter written to Pinhas Lavon, only days before the Lavon Affair scandal

"Arab Tyrant Leaders [wish] *to throw the Jews into the sea… Who would have thought that the Nazi madness to annihilate the Jews would ever be executed…but it was. Nothing is unthinkable these days…that is why it is our duty to protect our country."*



MINISTRY OF LABOUR
JERUSALEM

14.2.54

109. Meir, Golda. 1898-1978. Israeli leader. Foreign Minister (1956-66) and Prime Minister (1969-74) of Israel. A prominent figure in the establishment of the State of Israel (1948). **Typed Letter Signed**, *"Golda Myerson"*, in Hebrew, one page, Octavo, dated February 14, 1954, on Minister of Labor/Jerusalem letterhead. Addressed to **Pinhas Lavon** (1904-1976), Minister of Defense. The letter reads (in part):

"It is not a comfortable thought for you that the wish of some of the Arab tyrant leaders to "throw the Jews into the sea" is their true intent. Who would have thought that the Nazi madness to annihilate the Jews would ever be executed – but it was. Some decent people simply can't believe such things. But nothing is unthinkable these days and that is why it is our duty to protect our country.

Respectfully,

Golda Myerson

Minister of Labor."

Pinhas Lavon would resign his post not long after this letter as a consequence of being blamed for an Israeli covert operation in Egypt, Operation Susannah, that went awry. The plan was conceived to prevent the British from departing Egypt which would leave Israel vulnerable to an attack. Israeli agents masquerading as Arabs intended to bomb British and U.S. facilities, but the plan was leaked to Egyptian authorities through what appears to have been a double agent. Eleven Jews were tried in Egypt for spying; two were executed, two committed suicide and the rest served long jail terms. Relations between Israel and Egypt, Britain, and the U.S. were strained and, despite Lavon's self-proclaimed innocence, he resigned February 1955 as Minister of Defense. Many years later, Lavon's innocence appears to have been substantiated by additional inquiry, but the damage to his reputation and the schism it caused between Golda Meir and her mentor, Ben-Gurion, would remain.

Incredible content and the finest Golda Meir letter we've ever encountered. Original binder holes to right margin, light stains from mounting remnants on verso, otherwise in fine condition. (#25612) **$9,500**

Writing from his hospital bed in the Treasury Building, a wounded New York soldier recalls the heat of battle at Bull Run and the gallantry of Elmer Ellsworth's fearless Fire Zouaves

"I was wonded in the leg just above the nee. Its nothing to get hot shot but the worst is to get over it. It was a terble sight to see the wonded ded and dying. I will not attempt to describe it but thair is one thing I will tell you. The bulits flew thicker and faster than the rain drops in a storm…"

"I wish you could have seen the fire Zuvase [Zouaves] of Elsworth Thay fought like wild beast of the woods. Thay would mount enmys battry and cry out rember Elsworth and fling with charged baynets right through thair ranks and then back again. "

110. [Civil War]. Hungerford, Charles. Union army soldier. Enlisted on April 26, 1861 at Schenectady, New York as a private, and was mustered into company A, 18th New York Volunteers. **Exceptional Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Four page, Quarto, dated "1861" from Washington, D.C. The letter is headed "Sanitary Commission, Washington D.C., Treasury Building" in Hungerford's hand at the upper right corner. Written to Adam Rickard. Hungerford pens (in full; misspellings left uncorrected): *"Dear Friend*

While I have the opertunity to wright I will let you know how I am and where I am. I would have written before had the opertunity presented its self to me. I suppose you have heard of the Battle at Bulls run and its result. Well I was thair on that field for 11 hours and sharper shoting and tawler running you never saw in your life. I was wonded in the leg just above the nee. Its nothing to get hot shot but the worst is to get over it. It was a terble sight to see the wonded ded and dying. I will not attempt to describe it but thair is one thing I will tell you. The bulits flew thicker and faster than the rain drops in a storm. So you can think what a mans thoughts must have been at that moment. Thair was 100 and 25 thousand rebles against 30 thousand of our troops besides the rebles had most battrys to shield them form the unsceasing ame of our rifles which dun great Exicutoon. Besides they had rifles pits to fire from. These are a brest work thrown up with dirt and logs with a trench dug about 3 feet deep and 25 feet wide so when the front rank fiers thay can fall and load while the rear rank fiers over them those pits will hold 2 rig to 18 hundred men thair position is a strong one for thare are sheltered by wood and hills so we have to come right on them before we can all whare to shot That stood the fier well but when it come to the bayents that want thair I wish you could have seen the fire Zuvase [Zouaves] of Elsworth Thay fought like wild beast of the woods. Thay would mount enmys battry and cry out rember Elsworth and fling with charged baynets right through thair ranks and then back again. It was a hard fight I tell you. I had rather storm fort martin than one of thair rifle pits now I tell you the folks up thair it is nothing to talk fight but it is something else down hear for thay fight instid of talking about it. If I could see you I would tell you peticklers but it is hard to wright them for it makes me tird and our retreat from the field you could see wagons broken down the road strewn with rifles knapsacks cartridge boxes sowards and pistals it seamed as if the men kard nothing for thair guns for they thrue them hear and thair and thain all they card for was to lighton thair load to get clear of the calvery that was faling up thair retreat. I suppose you would like to hear more of the wore. I believe it is the intention to march on bull run. The 25 of August and then if thay did come to terms to turn them out with tar it is the only thing that will drive them from the wood and that will do it with a fierce hot shot and shell and tar balls. Thay can't stand that kind of fight long. Thair was a man hung here yesterday for shooting a womon in the street in Alexandria it was said that she stole 25 dolars of him in Washingotn some time ago that is as much of the thing as I know. The rebles keep a coming to our ranks everyday and tell of the miserable condition thair troops was in. No more when you get this I may be on my way to New York.

To Mr. Adam Rickard From your Friend Chas. Hungerford My respts to you all good evening ad Hospital of the wonded"

The 18th New York Regiment, known as the "New York State Rifles", was mustered into the U. S. service at Albany, May 17, 1861, for a period of two years, and left the state for Washington on June 18th after a month in camp near Albany. The 18th was in camp on Meridian Hill until July 12, when the regiment was ordered to Alexandria and became a part of the 2nd brigade, 5th division, Army of Northeastern Virginia. It advanced with the army to Manassas (Bull Run), and encountered the enemy on the Braddock road, at Fairfax Station and Blackburn's Ford, and participated in ensuing battle at Bull Run as support for artillery.

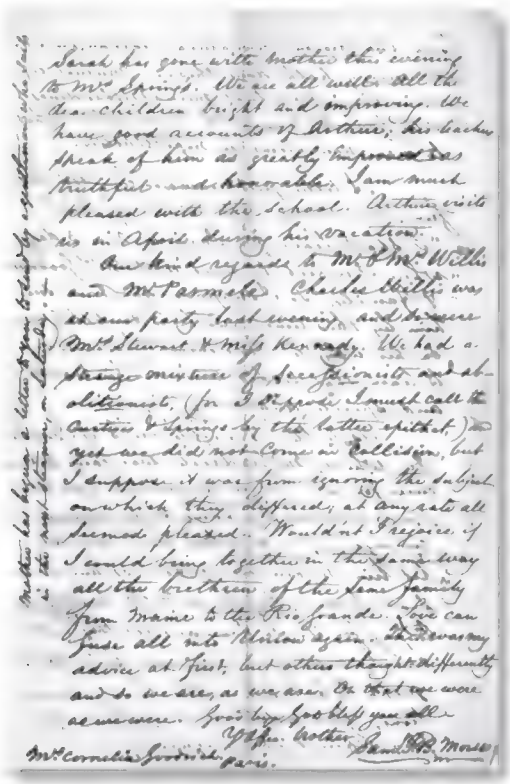
Perhaps most interesting about this letter, is the description of Col. Elmer Ellsworth's dashing Fire Zouaves (11th New York Infantry), who had been mustered from the ranks of Manhattan's Volunteer Firemen just a few weeks prior. Ellsworth, a dashing and strict taskmaster from Illinois, was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and managed through his connections to have his regiment included in the invasion plans for Alexandria, Virginia.

On the early morning of May 24, 1861, Ellworth's rambunctious regiment filed aboard steamships and crossed the Potomac to seize the town of Alexandria. After landing at the city docks, Ellsworth led a small detail of men in search of Alexandria's telegraph office. But upon reaching the corner of King and Pitt Streets, he abruptly changed his intentions. A huge Secessionist banner was fluttering atop a 30-foot pole on the roof of the Marshall House hotel. "Boys," Ellsworth told his companions, "we must have that flag!"

Ascending to the roof, Ellsworth cut the halyards and hauled down the Stars and Bars. With Corporal Francis E. Brownell in the lead, the group of Zouaves were descending the hotel stairway when suddenly a burly civilian stepped from the shadows and leveled a shotgun at Colonel Ellsworth, who was preoccupied with folding the captured banner. The man was James W. Jackson – innkeeper of the Marshall House – who had sworn to kill any man who attempted to take his flag. Corporal Brownell attempted to knock Jackson's weapon aside, but stumbled on the steps and the shotgun roared out – the shot tearing into Ellsworth's heart. As the Colonel sprawled down the steps, Brownell rose and fired, his bullet striking Jackson in the face. The innkeeper's second barrel went off as he toppled backward, Brownell following up his shot with a bayonet thrust into the dying Secessionist.

Elmer Ellsworth had been instantly killed, and the Union had its first Martyr of the Civil War. Devastated by the loss of his young protogé, Abraham Lincoln ordered that Ellsworth's body lie in state in the East Room of the White House. "Avenge Ellsworth!" and "Remember Ellsworth!" became the battle-cries of the North, and the death of the charismatic founder of the "Zouave Craze" spurred even more volunteers to don the flashy attire Ellsworth had championed. Dozens of Zouave units would fight on the battlefields of that war, from Bull Run to Appomattox.

This excellent war-date letter from a wounded veteran of Bull Run is one of the finest first-person descriptions of the near rout of Union forces – and their haphazard retreat back towards Washington – that we've ever encountered. Most notable is this soldier's testimony of the courageous enthusiasm shown by the vaunted Fire Zouaves, who were more than a match for their Confederate counterparts. War-date letters discussing the heroics of Ellworth's famous Fire Zouaves are exceedingly rare. In fine condition. (#24582) **$4,950**



"...so many in our beloved country North & South are in deepest Sorrow...The nation now is in its paroxysm of fever, and delirium."

111. Morse, Samuel F.B. 1791-1872. American artist and inventor. Best known as the inventor of the electric telegraph. He invented the Morse alphabet or code fror use with telegraph instruments (1838). **Fantastic Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, dated March 11, 1862, from New York. Written to his sister, Mrs. Cornelia Goodrich, in Paris. Morse pens (in full):

"My dear Sister,

I find it difficult to find a moment from my studies and writing, even to write to you and the dear ones about you, but I am consoled with the belief that in your beloved Mother you have an unfailing Source of domestic news. But I have seized my pen to say a few words amid the din of uproarious children, dear little Eddy among them, who are enjoying themselves in the 'red room' adjoining my office, and if they in any way interrupt the Smooth current of thought, they make it the pleasantest of all interruptions, in that while so many in our beloved country North & South are in deepest Sorrow, our loved family circle are So exempt from trouble except in the profound Sympathy which every American heart must entertain, not entirely callous to all feelings of humanity. While I write, dear little Eddie has come to me to kiss me good night, So I said, 'Eddie I am writing dear Aunty Cornelia, what shall I say to her,' 'tell her to give my love to mamee and say she must come home very soon.' The dear child is as sweet as ever, and remembers you all, especially little Mary, distinctly. We have now beautiful weather, and are beginning to think of the country retreat, where I shall be glad to find myself once more on account of the pure air for the children. I do not write to you on political matters, for it would require more than one or a dozen letters, So clearly to define my views as not to be misunderstood. In a contest where there is so much wrong-doing on both sides, so much self righteous pharisaism, so much clear-sightedness in seeing the wrong in our neighbor, and blindness in discovering or rather in acknowledging our own, it is no easy task to keep the mind steadfast upon the right, and less easy to rebuke wrong in either party without at once being accused of going wholly over to the views of the other side. The nation now is in its paroxysm of fever, and delirium. When the excitement subsides, and the calm of returning reason, has put the mind in a state to receive counsel, we may hope again for national health. This can alone be given by the Great Physician. In the mean time the heart staid on him can be kept, and will be kept in perfect peace. I long for the time when love and mutual forgiveness shall restore our two Sections to a warm embrace, all the more ardent from the present unnatural estrangement. 'An enemy hath done this.' Mutual explanation of mutual misunderstandings with Gods' blessing will accomplish what to man now seems an impossibility. A letter just received from Mr. Lind from Hamburg, says on the 19th Feby. 'I shall leave for Paris in 2 or 3 days where I expect to meet with Mr. Goodrich & family,' So I suppose you have seen him by this time, and he is doubtless now on his way to Porto Rico. I was rejoiced to learn that he had recovered his health and spirits and energy again. As to the 'Knights' cross of Isabella &c.' which Mr. Goodrich was going to procure for me if it is completed, you can send it to me by some safe private conveyance, and when Mr. G. returns to Paris let him inform me of the Cost and I will send him a draft of Messr. Hottingners to pay for it. So soon as I get the cross I will comply with your request for a photograph to be taken with all my decorations, five orders of Knighthood from five different Sovereigns. Sarah has gone with Mother this evening to Mrs. Spring's. We are all well. All the dear children bright and improving. We have good accounts of Arthur; his teachers speak of him as greatly improved as truthful and honorable. I am much pleased with the School. Arthur visits us in April during his vacation. Our kind regards to Mr. & Mrs. Willis and Mr. Parmele. Charles Willis was at our party last evening, and so were Mrs. Stewart & Miss Kennedy. We had a strange mixture of Secessionists and abolitionists, (for I suppose I must call the Curtises & Springs by the latter epithet,) and yet we did not come in collision, but I suppose it was from ignoring the subject on which they differed; at any rate all seemed pleased. Wouldn't I rejoice if I could bring together in the same way all the brethren of the same family from Maine to the Rio Grande. This was my advice at first, but others thought differently and so we are, as we are. Oh that we were as we were. Good bye God bless you all. Yr. Affec. brother Saml. F.B. Morse"

The telegraph, Samuel Morse's mystical invention, was a key technology that would be heavily relied upon by both the North and South during the course of the war. It, and other advances in military weaponry and communications, would mark the Civil War as the first modern war. In this letter, Morse is hopeful that the conflict will come to a swift end; however, the bloodiest days of the war were yet to come.

Superb content from Samuel Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. In fine condition. (#24868) **$12,500**

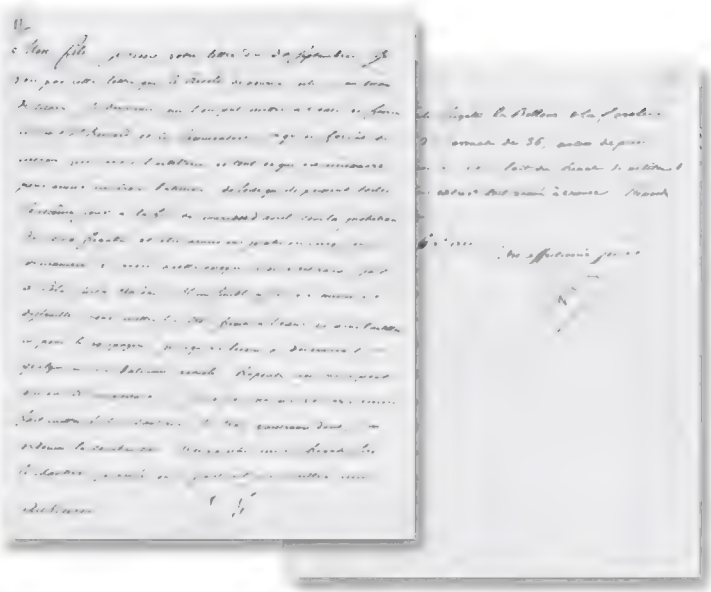
Both Napoleon & Josephine affix their signatures to the marriage contract of Monsieur de Monttivault – ironic as this contract is dated after Napoleon's divorce from Josephine

112. Napoleon I (Napoleon Bonaparte). 1769-1821. French military genius. **Josephine (Marie Josephine Rose Tascher de la Pagerie).** 1763-1814. Empress of the French (1804-1809). **Impressive Document Signed by both**, in French, Three pages, Large Quarto (appx. 8 1/4" x 11 1/4"), 1812. The handwritten legal document concerns the marriage of Monsieur Casmir Victor Guyon of Monttivault and Mademoiselle Elisa Marie Madelaine Guyon de Monttivault. Monsieur de Monttivault was the administrative officer of the House of her Majesty The Empress Josephine. The document reads (in part):

"...Mr. de Monttivault has declared that having received the permission from her Majesty The Empress Josephine for the contracted marriage to Mademoiselle De Monttivault, he requested that the signed notaries take it to the Malmaison Palace for her signature. With this request, the above mentioned notaries, accompanied by Mr. De Monttivault, were effectively transported to the Palace of Malmaison, residence of Her Majesty, admitted to her audience, and Her Majesty, in view of her approval was willing to affix her signature as if on the marriage contract itself, the consignment of which has also been deposited, and to which her Majesty has also given her approval...(Mr. De Monttivault) requested that the below signed notaries present themselves to His Majesty The Emperor and King for his review of the edict of the marriage contract between Mr. De Monttivault and Mademoiselle De Montivvault dated the fifteenth of July, eighteen thousand and twelve in order for His Majesty The Emperor to give approval to the marriage. Thus, Mr. Noel and his colleagues, in order to satisfy this request, went to the Imperial Palace, were given audience with His Majesty, who reviewed the edict. After his reading of this edict, it was passed at the Imperial Palace, signed by His Majesty, and also Mr. De Monttivault and the Notaries."

Boldly signed *"Josephine"* on page two and signed *"Nap"* at the bottom of page three. In excellent condition. Rare in this form. **$15,000**

Napoleon I, the Emperor of the French, writes his stepson, Eugène de Beauharnais, with instructions for war preparations



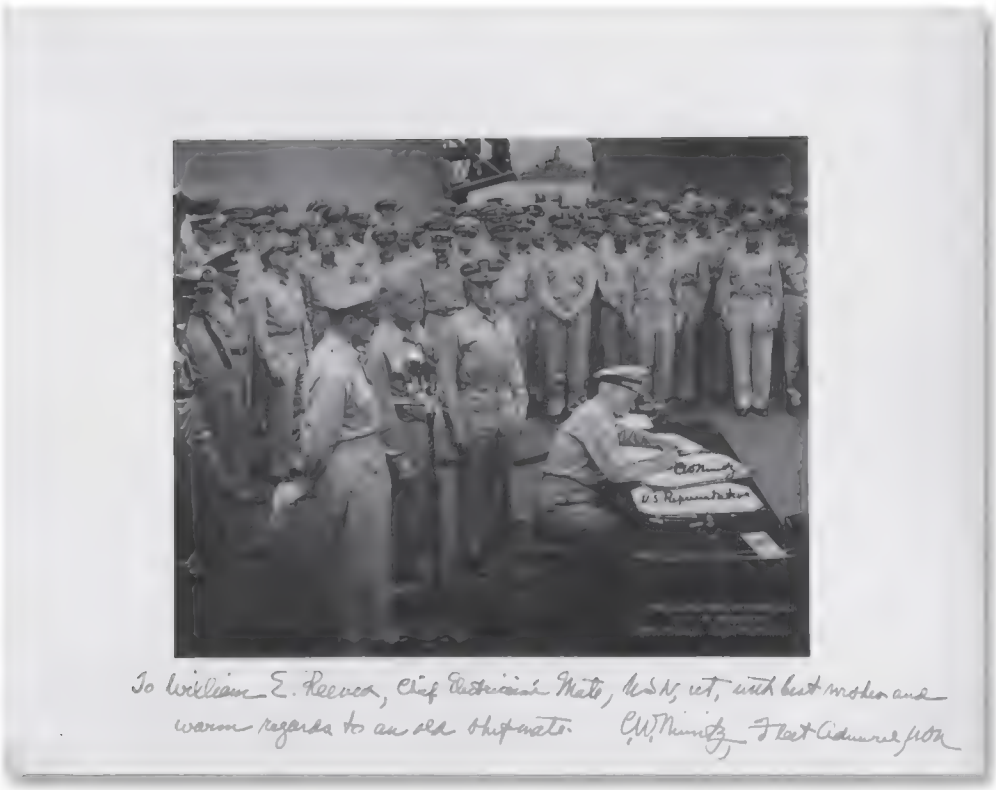
"...the Rivoli will only be ready in March. I would like the Mont St. Bernard and the Regeneratore to be put on the water in February, everything should be done to have the artillery and everything required to arm those three battleships so that they can leave the port the same day at the end of March or April under the protection of the five frigates and be armed within four or five days so that we'll have at this time three vessels in Pola or in Aucône."

113. Napoléon I (Napoleon Bonaparte). Letter Signed *"Nap"*, as Emperor of the French, in French, Two pages, Octavo, *"Fontainebleau"*, October 6, 1810. Written to his stepson, **Eugène de Beauharnais** (1781-1824), commander of the Army of Italy. Napoleon writes (translated in full):

"My son, I receive your letter from September 30. I see in this letter that the Rivoli will only be ready in March. I would like the Mont St. Bernard and the Regeneratore to be put on the water in February, everything should be done to have the artillery and everything required to arm those three battleships so that they can leave the port the same day at the end of March or April under the protection of the five frigates and be armed within four or five days so that we'll have at this time three vessels, either in Pola or in Aucône. I think there is no difficulty in putting the three frigates on water neither for the artillery nor for the crews, because if necessary we would lay up some of the existing ships. Please answer me on this very important issue. I don't see that you have yet put on building the three vessels for which I have ordered the construction. There is no more frigate on the construction site; I think you should put one under construction. I would like that the frigates Belloni and Caroline be armed with cannons of 36 instead of pieces of 12. Why do you have so small frigates? Can they enter completely armed in Venice? Please answer me on those questions.
Fontainbleau this October 6, 1810.

Your affectionate father,
Nap."

The years 1810-1811 marked the zenith of the Napoleonic Empire. Never had Napoleon's intellectual and moral vigor been greater, nor his clarity of mind more dazzling. Realizing that the partition of Europe had resulted in 250 years of war out of the past 300, Napoleon set about unifying Europe. However, he realized that Russia, like England, had no place in a unified Europe, and began preparing for war with Russia. He hoped to avoid the war, but, in the meantime, instituted a system of covering his forces at key points throughout his Empire. Napoleon formed a European army to face any eventuality from the unpredictable Russia. In fine condition. (#25932) **$4,950**


To William E. Reeves, Chief Electrician's Mate, USN, ret, with best wishes and warm regards to an old shipmate. C.W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, USN

114. Nimitz, Chester W. Magnificent Signed Photograph, 11 in. x 14 in., black & white, the incredibly famous image depicts Fleet Admiral of U.S. and Allied forces during World War II, Chester Nimitz, signing the "Japanese Surrender" aboard the U.S.S. Missouri taken in Tokyo Bay September 2, 1945. On the wide margin below the image, Nimitz has inscribed in ink, *"To William E. Reeves, Chief Electrician's Mate, USN, ret, with best wishes and warm regards to an old shipmate. C.W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, USN"*. A beautiful image with nice inscription. In fine condition. (#25765) **$3,950**

Eugene O'Neill photograph signed just eight months after becoming the first American playwright to be awarded the Nobel Prize

115. O'Neill, Eugene. 1888-1953. American playwright and Nobel laureate in Literature. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, 7 ¾ in. x 9 ¾ in., inscribed and signed, *"To José Carfio – with all good wishes – Eugene O'Neill, August '37"*. Sepia gelatin silver print tipped to an 8 ½ in. x 10 ½ in. black mount. Visible on the verso is the stamped date "Sept 11 1937", mounting remnants, pencil notations, and signature of the recipient José D. Carfio.

This photograph was signed just eight months after Eugene O'Neill was awarded the 1936 Nobel Prize in Literature "for the power, honesty and deep-felt emotions of his dramatic works, which embody an original concept of tragedy". In August 1937, O'Neill was working on the second draft of his play "A Touch of the Poet". His 1953 obituary in "The New York Times" noted that O'Neill "was generally regarded as the foremost American playwright".

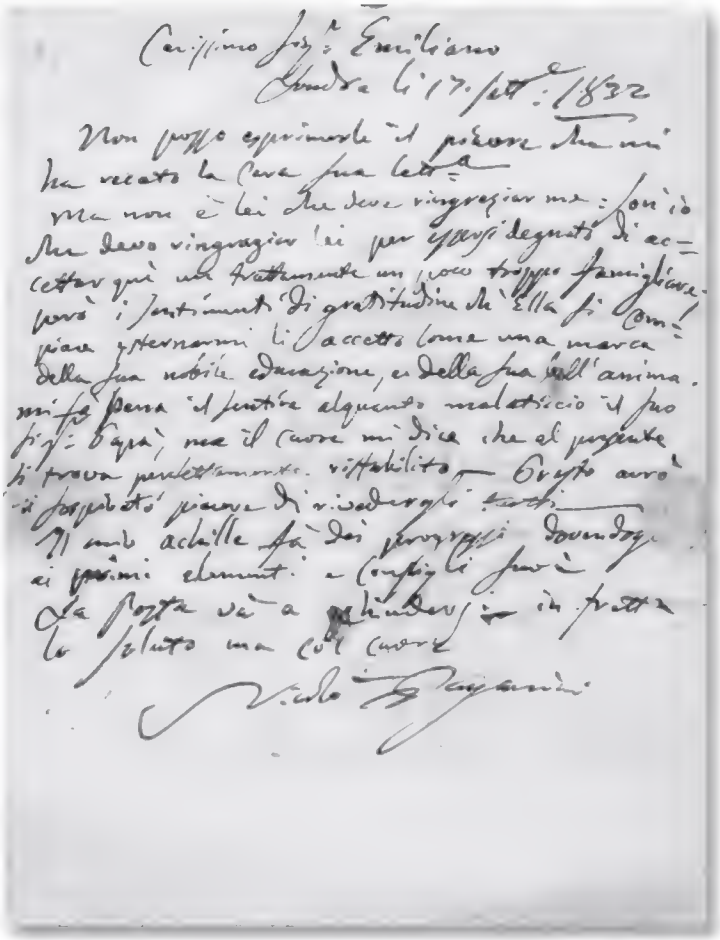
In fine condition. (#25833) **$3,950**

Annie Oakley Signed Card with Bullet Hole

116. Oakley, Annie. 1860-1926. American markswoman. **Fantastic Autograph Card Signed Twice and Shot with Bullet**, 2 in. x 4 ¾ in. card, signed in black ink, *"Annie Oakley"*, on the recto, as well as, *"Annie Oakley, c/o Evergreen Hall, Woodbury, New Jersey"*, on the verso. On the card is printed a small photograph of Oakley on horseback, with her name printed below, as well as a red heart which she has shot through. Also includes the original transmittal envelope to Joseph McCadon, filled out entirely in Oakley's hand. Some pencil notations on verso of envelope; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25686) **$12,500**

During the height of the cholera epidemic, famed violinist Niccolò Paganini offers sympathies for a sick loved one to his Parisian publisher

"I was sorry to hear how sickly your Sig. Sagra has been, but my heart tells me that he has recovered perfectly."

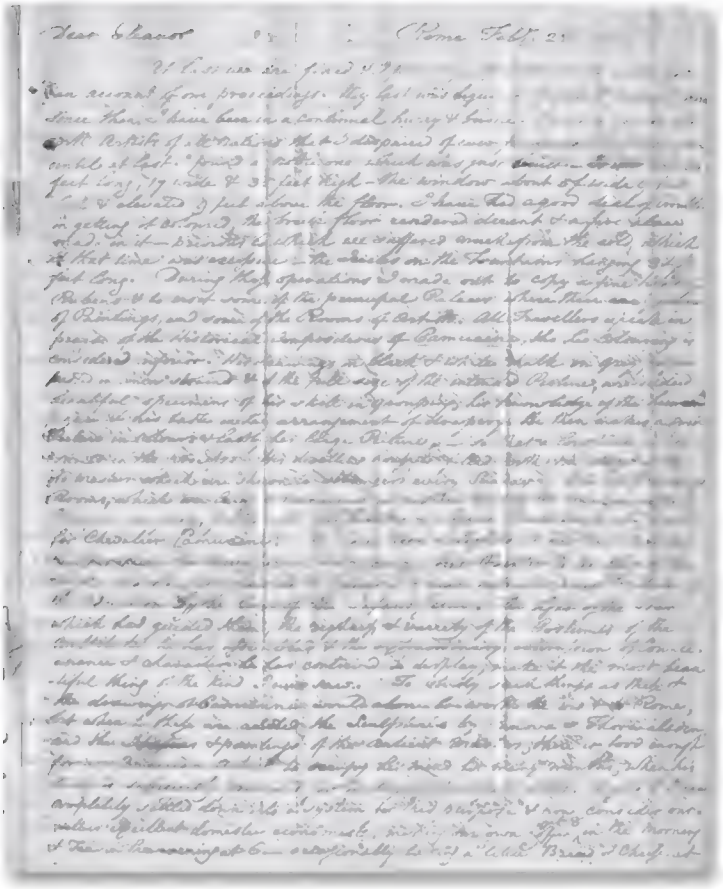


117. Paganini, Niccolò. 1782-1840. Italian violinist, violist, guitarist, and composer. He was one of the most celebrated violin virtuosi of his time, mesmerizing audiences and critics with his showmanship. Apart from his unparalleled technical wizardry on the instrument, including left-hand pizzicato, double-stop harmonics, and "ricochet" bowings, he had a strong influence on the music of Liszt, Chopin, Schumann and Berlioz. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, in Italian dated September 17, 1832 from London. Written to his Paris publisher, Sig. Emiliano [Pacini]. Paganini pens (translated, in full):

"I cannot tell you how happy I was to receive your dear letter. But you don't have to thank me: it is I who has to thank you for having condescended and accepted such a familiar treatment here. Yet I will accept the feelings of gratitude that you were so kind to express to me as a sign of your noble upbringing and of your generous spirit. I was sorry to hear how sickly your Sig. Sagra has been, but my heart tells me that he has recovered perfectly. Soon, perhaps, I will have the pleasure to see you all again. My Achilles is making progress owing to the first year in school and to your advice. The mail will [...] very quickly. I greet you, and do so from the heart. Niccolo Paganini."

While the cholera epidemic was raging across Europe, Paganini persisted with his schedule, performing to packed concert houses and theaters. In the streets, posters advertising his concerts alternated with posted cholera notices and bulletins. He visited hospitals, autopsy rooms and played his violin for mourners at graveyards. After he had given nine concerts in this eerie atmosphere, including a benefit recital on behalf of cholera victims, he left Paris and hastened back to London in September. Before he took his departure he remarked, *"Last year I helped people to forget the war, this year I took their minds off the cholera epidemic"*. Here Paganini writes his friend and Paris publisher, offering his sympathies, perhaps to one suffering from the outbreak. Addressed in Paganini's hand on the verso. Light staining; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25710) **$5,950**

Rembrandt Peale draws praise from Vincenzo Camuccini for his famous portrait of George Washington during his trip to Rome



"The celebrated historical painter Camuccini, has just been to see me. He exposes himself delighted with my Washington, both as a noble character & a fine piece of colouring & particularly admires the effect of the ground & accompaniment."

118. Peale, Rembrandt. 1778-1860. American artist. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, written to his wife, **Eleanor Peale**, *"Rome, Feby. 28, 1828"*. Peale pens (in part):

"Dear Eleanor,

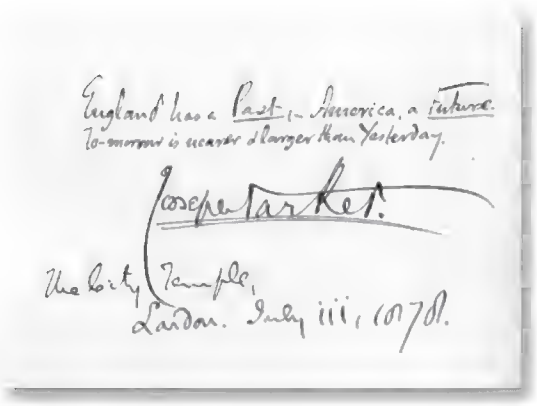
At last we are fixed & I find myself disposed to write you an account of our proceedings. My last was begun in Naples & finished here. Since then I have been in a continual hurry & hustle. Rome is so crowded with artists of all nations that I despaired of ever finding a painting room until at last I found a noble one which was just built. It is about 30 feet long, 17 wide & 35 feet high – the window about 5 ft. wide, 9 ft. high & elevated 9 feet above the floor. I have had a good deal of trouble in getting it coloured, the brick floor rendered decent & a fine place made in it – previous to which we suffered much from the cold, which at that time was excessive – the icicles on the fountains hanging 3 feet long. During those operations I made out to copy a fine head by Rubens & to visit some of the principal Palaces where there are Galleries of Paintings, and some of the Rooms of Artists. All travelers speak in praise of the Historical Compositions of Camuccini, tho' his colouring is considered inferior. His drawings in black & white chalk on grey paper pasted on linen & of the full size of the intended Picture, are indeed beautiful specimens of his skill in grouping, his knowledge of the human figure & his task in the arrangement of drapery. He then makes a small picture in colour & lastly his large Picture – so that a long time is consumed in the process. His dwelling house is filled with paintings of the old masters which are shown to strangers every Sunday and his painting rooms, which are large & numerous in another part of the town are open to strangers every day, filled with his own works & elegant statuary. So much for Chevalier Comuccini. I have been delighted at another painter, the Chavalier de Segueira, first painter to the King of Portugal who has just finished a splendid & most extraordinary Picture of the Adoration by the Kings of the Infant Jesus. The Light of the Star which had guided them, the variety of the costumes of the multitude he has assembled & the extraordinary exception of countenance & character he has contrived to display, make it the most beautiful thing of the kind I ever saw. To study such things as these & the drawings of Camuccini would alone be worth the visit to Rome, but when to these are added the sculptures by Canova & Thoowalson and the statues & paintings of the ancient masters, there is food enough for an American artist to occupy his mind for many months, when his body is sufficiently provided for in its gross & vulgar wants. Angelo & I have completely settled down into a system for this purpose & now consider ourselves excellent domestic economists, making our own coffee at 8 in the morning & tea in the evening at 6 – occasionally taking a little bread & cheese at 2 o'clock, if we happen to feel hungry... March 2. The celebrated historical painter Camuccini, has just been to see me. He exposes himself delighted with my Washington, both as a noble character & a fine piece of colouring & particularly admires the effect of the ground & accompaniment. Eight years ago he sat to Sir T. Lawrence, but has refused to sit to all other artists. He has, however, agreed to sit to me this week & being a fine looking man I shall hope to gain some credit. Some other artists have been to see me, who, if they be not false flatterers, are equally pleased with my work...

Your affectionate Husband,

Rembrandt Peale"

In July of 1787, the young Rembrandt Peale watched his father, Charles Willson Peale, paint George Washington. In 1795, at the age of 17, Rembrandt painted his own portrait of Washington which garnered much praise. In 1822, Peale moved to New York City where he attempted to paint what he hoped would become the "standard likeness" of Washington. Unhappy with his initial portrayal, he studied portraits by other artists including John Trumbull, Gilbert Stuart, and his own father, as well as his own earlier portrait. The resulting work *Patriae Pater*, completed in 1824, depicts Washington through an oval window, and is considered to be second only to Gilbert Stuart's iconic Athenaeum painting of the president.

An avid traveler, Peale sold a number of his earlier paintings in order to travel to Rome, where he met the Italian Neoclassicist historical painter, **Vincenzo Camuccini** (1771-1844). On this trip he took his youngest son, 15-year old Michael Angelo, a determined young artist who copied his father's paintings. Light toning, tape repairs at folds, small hole at inner edge of last page affecting two words of text. (#25928) **$9,500**


England has a Past— America, a future.
To-morrow is nearer & longer than Yesterday.
Joseph Parker.
The City Temple,
London. July iii, 1878.

"England has a Past; America, a Future."

119. Parker, Joseph. 1830-1902. English Dissenter, Congregational minister and temperance orator. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf, dated July 3, 1878. Parker pens (in full):

"England has a Past; America, a Future. To-morrow is nearer & longer than yesterday. Joseph Parker The City Temple, London, July iii, 1878."

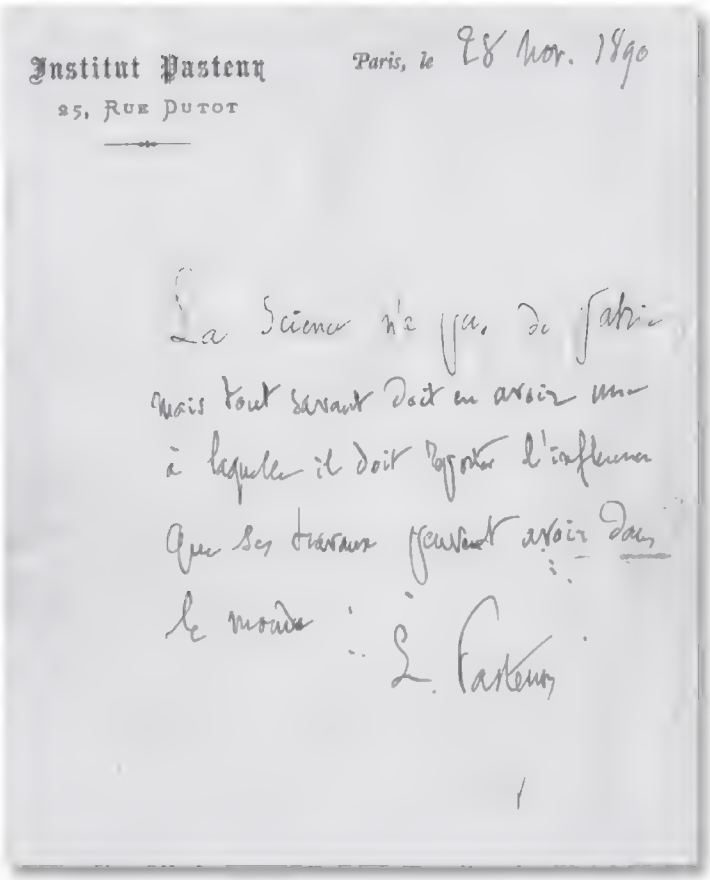
Parker's original and stimulating sermons, in a racy vernacular, established him as one of the best known personalities of his time. In fine condition. **$295**

"Science has no country"

120. Pasteur, Louis. 1822-1895. French bacteriologist. **Fantastic Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on a single Octavo leaf of *"Pasteur Institute"* stationery, dated November 28, 1890 from Paris. Pasteur pens (translated from French, in full):

> *"Science has no country, but any scientist must have one to whom he may report on the influence his work may have in the world. L. Pasteur"*

In fine condition. Pasteur's attractive holograph text and signature are exceptional. (#24928) **$5,950**


Institut Pasteur
25, Rue Dutot
Paris, le 28 Nov. 1890
La Science n'a pas de Patrie
mais tout savant doit en avoir une
à laquelle il doit rapporter l'influence
que ses travaux peuvent avoir dans
le monde. L. Pasteur

M. P. Pavlov
I. P. Pavlov

121. Pavlov, Ivan Petrovich. 1849-1936. Russian-born Physiologist. He worked on physiology of circulation and digestion, and from 1902 studied what later became known as Pavlovian conditioning (or classical conditioning) in animals, summarizing this work in Lectures on Conditioned Reflexes. Awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology of Medicine in 1904. **Magnificent Signed Photograph**, approx. 12 in. x 18 in. (the image being 7 in. x 10 ½ in.), black and white, a formal portrait of the renowned physiologist seated with his arms folded determinedly across his chest. Signed in Russian at the lower portion (beneath the printed signature nearest the photograph) *"I. P. Pavlov"*, with an inscription in Russian just above. Some minor soiling along lower edge, and slight original ink bleed to the signature and inscription; on the whole, in fine condition. Pavlov signed material is extremely rare!! (#22595) **$4,950**

Early in Matthew Perry's naval career, he defends his actions escorting a schooner in the West Indies

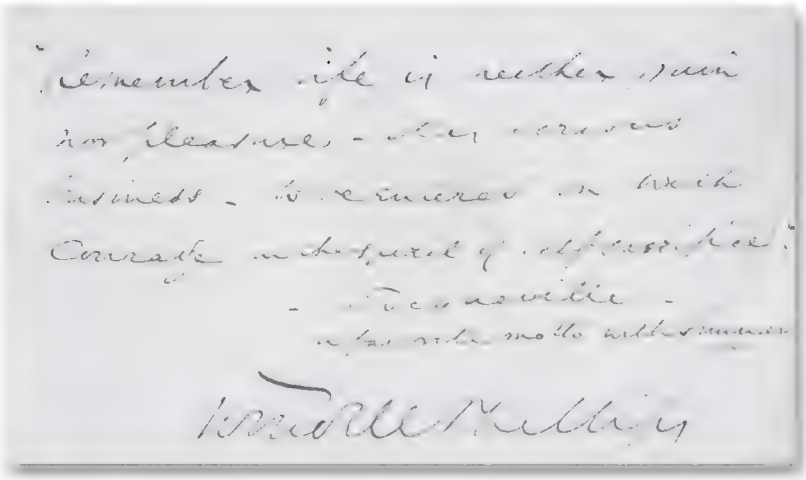
"I have endeavored to be particularly attentive to my duty and felt a consciousness of having performed it faithfully, but have found experience that it is impossible to meet the views and wishes of the contending interests of so many merchant Captains who seem to think that U.S. vessels ought to be placed at their entire disposal to await their convenience and to submit to their directions."

122. Perry, Matthew C. 1794-1858. American naval officer. Known as "the father of the steam Navy", he negotiated a treaty to open up Japan to commerce, ending Japan's 250 year isolation from the West. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, dated August 20, 1823 from Saratoga, New York. Written to Smith Thompson (1768-1843), Secretary of the Navy. It reads (in full):

Sir, I have the honour to enclose herewith a paragraph which appeared in a New ? paper and which I trust will be viewed by the Department, in its fine lights, as a most scandalous libel upon my official character. The facts in regard to the Schooner Jane are as follows. I had sailed from Vera Cruz for Tampico, in great haste, understanding from the officers of the Peacock, that Capt. Porter was anxiously awaiting my arrival at Thompson's Island. It was therefore impossible for me to be long detained at Tampico. I consequently on my arrival at that place adapted my usual practice of offering protection to all vessels bound in the direction of my route, which was through the Straits of Florida. The only application for convoy was by Capt. Carson of the Schooner Jane bound to New Orleans whose request I at first refused to comply with as it would have taken me in a directly contrary direction from my prescribed route and would have been at contradiction with the supposed wishes of Comdr. Porter. Upon reflection however I came to the determination of waiting 24 hours for the Jane intending to have convoyed her 200 miles clear off the coast and gave notice to the Capt. and Consignee that I should sail positively at the expiration of that period whether the vessel was over the Bar or not, my anchorage at that time being extremely dangerous. At the end of the prescribed time, I got underway, stood in towards the Bar, fired a gun, and made the usual signal which the Jane did not answer. One of my boats came off at this time with an officer of the Shark who reported that the Jane could not get over the Bar without taking out part of her cargo. Therefore knowing the delay consequent upon such an operation in that country and thinking it probable that she might be detained in the river for some days, I conceded it my duty to proceed on my destined route. In regard to the money I merely informed the Consignee who expressed to me his fears for the safety of the $20,000 onbd. the Jane, that I had been ordered to take onbd. specie belonging to Americans, and that he might if he felt disposed send it onbd. the Shark. He replied that he should have preferred to have sent it in the Shark but that he had insured the amount in the Jane. So far, Sir, from neglecting to offer assistance to American commerce, whilst in command of the Shark. I have endeavored to be particularly attentive to that part of my duty and felt a consciousness of having performed it faithfully. But have found experience that it is impossible to meet the views and wishes of the contending interests of so many merchant Captains who seem to think that U.S. vessels ought to be placed at their entire disposal to await their convenience and to submit to their directions. I have several documents in corroboration of this operation, which on my return to New York I shall transmit to the Dept. particularly in the case of the American Schooner Columbus, although these men appear so anxious for the convoy, they never obey signals, study their own time and convenience, and seize every opportunity to find fault, neglecting always to acknowledge services performed. At the period Capt. Carson accused me of neglecting to protect American shipping, I had in a gale of wind supplied an American Schooner laying off Tampico Bay with a cable and anchor by which she was probably saved from shipwreck. I have the Honor to be, Respectfully yr. Obt. Srvt. M. C. Perry."

The first vessel Lieutenant Perry commanded was the twelve-gun schooner, *Shark*, from May, 1821 to September, 1825. On March 25, 1822 he sailed from New York to Cayo Hueso in the Florida Keys and planted the U.S. flag, claiming the Keys as United States property and naming it "Thompson's Island" in honor of Secretary of the Navy Smith Thompson. A few months later he sailed for Veracruz to convoy merchantmen past the dangerous coasts of Cuba and Florida. Piracy incidents had become so numerous in these waters since the War of 1812 the Navy Department was compelled to send a squadron of 16 vessels under the command of Commodore David Porter. After two years, Porter's thorough work resulted in the eradication of all piracy in the West Indies. The *Shark* returned to New York in July, 1823 after one of the busiest fifteen months in its commander's history. With a total of 400 days under sail, Perry's ship boarded nearly 200 vessels, convoyed 30, provided relief to five in distress, and captured three pirates. After these hectic excursions, Perry was glad to enjoy the remainder of the summer months quietly with his family. The exact details of this episode regarding the schooner *Jane* are uncertain, though Perry's frustration is evident. An important letter from an under-documented time in Perry's naval career. Light toning to folds, short splits along horizontal fold; otherwise, in fine condition. Holographic text is legible, signature is dark and prominent. (#25613) **$3,950**

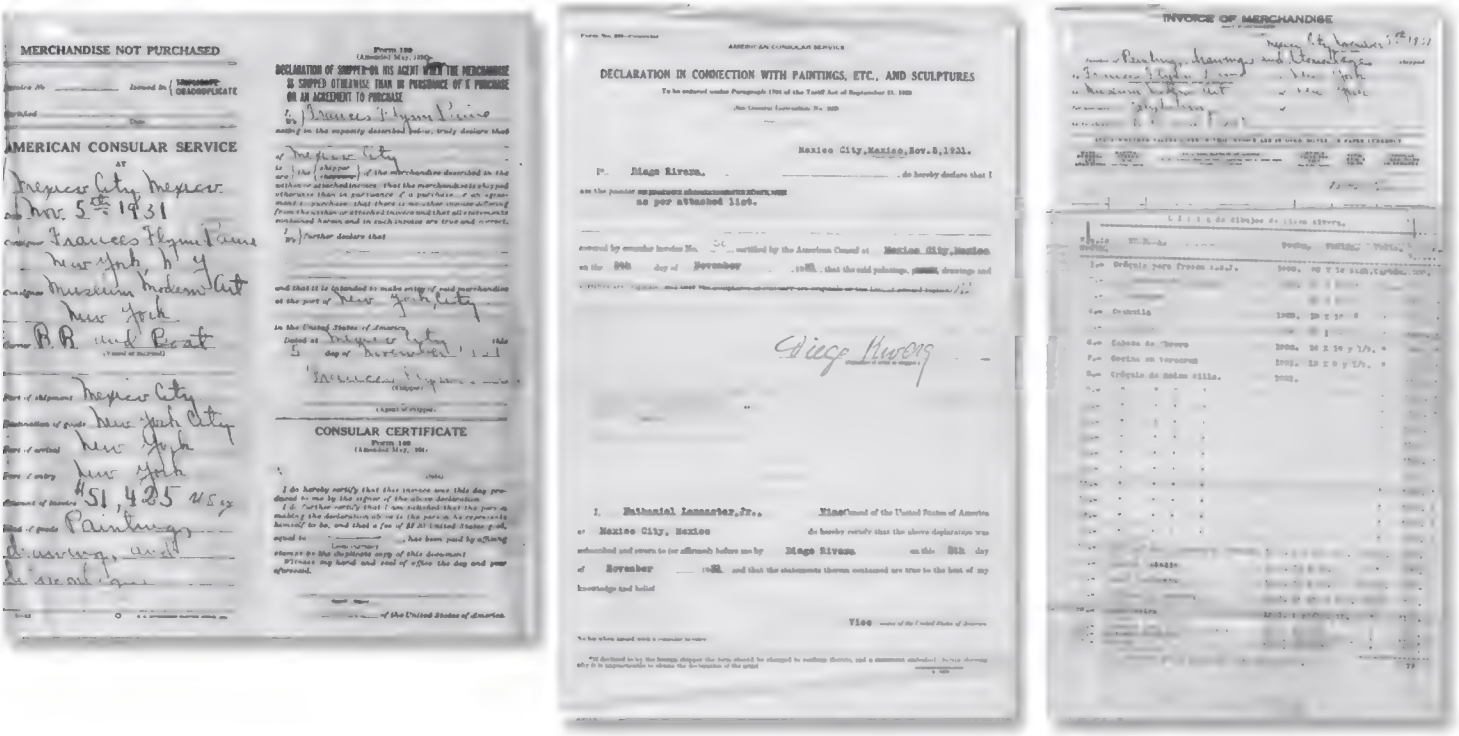
Abolitionist Wendell Phillips quotes Alexis de Tocqueville, which he reveals is one of Charles Sumner's favorite verses



123. Phillips, Wendell. 1811-1884. American abolitionist and reformer. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on a 3 in. x 5 in. card of heavy stock in bold black ink. Phillips pens (in full):

"Remember life is neither pain, nor pleasure – 'tis serious business, to be entered on with courage, in the spirit of self sacrifice. Tocqueville, a favorite motto with Sumner. Wendell Phillips".

Minor stains; otherwise, in fine condition with mounting remnants on the verso. A great association between Phillips, de Tocqueville, and Charles Sumner. (#24449) **$495**


MERCHANDISE NOT PURCHASED
AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE
DECLARATION OF SHIPPER OR HIS AGENT WHEN THE MERCHANDISE IS SHIPPED OTHERWISE THAN IN PURSUANCE OF A PURCHASE OR AN AGREEMENT TO PURCHASE
CONSULAR CERTIFICATE
DECLARATION IN CONNECTION WITH PAINTINGS, ETC. AND SCULPTURES
Mexico City, Mexico, Nov. 5, 1931.
Diego Rivera
as per attached list.
Diego Rivera
INVOICE OF MERCHANDISE

Diego Rivera Signed Document for His Upcoming MoMA Exhibition

124. Rivera, Diego. 1886-1957. Mexican muralist. **Document Signed**, *"Diego Rivera"*, One page, Quarto, *"Mexico City, Mexico, November 5, 1931."* To Frances Flynn Paine. A *"Declaration in Connection with Paintings, etc., and Sculptures"* (one page) and an *"Invoice of Merchandise (not purchased)"* with an accompanying typed list, in Spanish, listing works to be shipped to New York for an exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art (16pp).

Some of the works listed include *La germinación Chapingo*, *El Piloto*, *Montañas de Arizona*, *Sirena*, *Mujeres bordano*, *Jesus y Sn. Juan*, *El Toro*, *El amor* and *El Facista A.B.C.*, and the total works are given a value of $51,425.

In July 1931 Frances Flynn Paine, an arts promoter and agent of Abby Aldrich Rockefeller, arrived in Mexico to propose a retrospective of Rivera's work at the Museum of Modern Art, an institution whose 1929 founding was due in large part to the efforts of Mrs. Rockefeller. Paine also counseled Rockefeller to purchase some of Rivera's paintings soon becoming the painter's first paid agent.

The MoMA exhibit, only the second in the museum's short history devoted to the works of one artist, was hugely successful and made Rivera and his wife, artist Frida Kahlo, American celebrities. The following year Rivera was commissioned by the Detroit Institute of Arts to paint several murals. In 1933, thanks to the efforts of Paine and Nelson Rockefeller (whose interest stemmed, in part, from his mother Abby Aldrich), Rivera left Detroit for New York where he began a mural for the RCA building lobby at Rockefeller Center. However, after Rivera included a portrait of Russian revolutionary and socialist Vladimir Ilich Lenin in the mural, work was halted and his unwillingness to remove Lenin's face led to the commission's termination. The mural was destroyed in 1934.

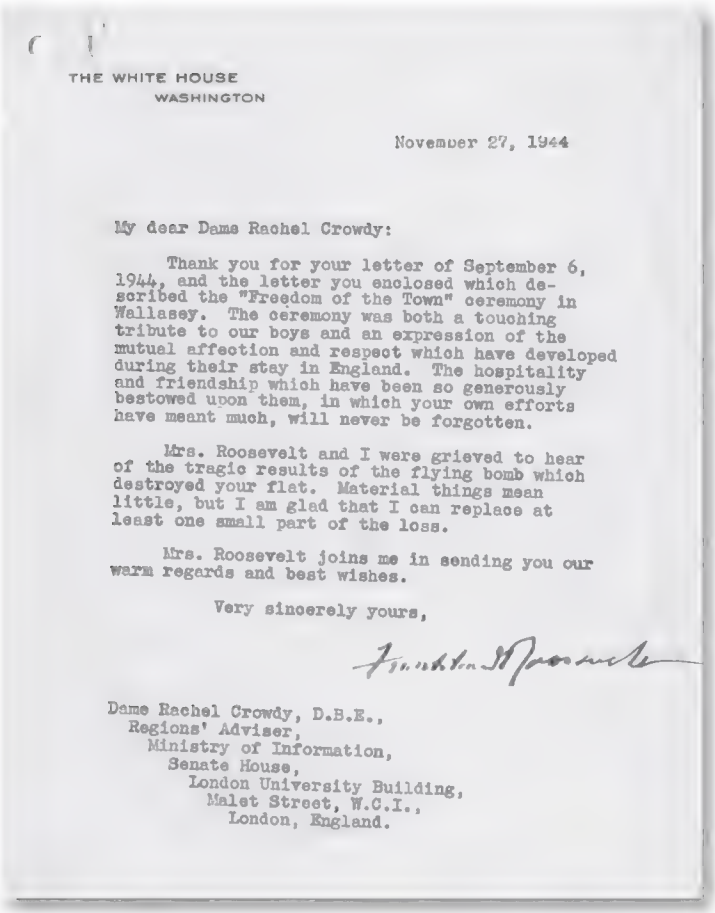
A remarkable artifact documenting Rivera's historic introduction to the American public. Horizontal folds, light wear, otherwise fine condition. (#25644) **$2,950**

Mr. Bojangles!

125. Robinson, Bill "Bojangles". 1878-1949. American dancer and film star. **Fantastic Oversize Photograph Signed**, 11 in. x 14 in., sepia-tone, featuring the beloved entertainer posing with his derby, cane and tap shoes. Inscribed on the image in blue ink, *"To One of my greatest admirers Mr. Danker, With best wishes always, From Bill Robinson"*. Small chip at the upper right corner, and some silvering along the right edge; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25134) **$795**

President Roosevelt sends his sympathies to a British government official whose home was recently destroyed by a German V-1 buzzbomb

"Mrs. Roosevelt and I were grieved to hear of the tragic results of the flying bomb which destroyed your flat. Material things mean little, but I am glad that I can replace at least one small part of the loss..."



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 27, 1944

My dear Dame Rachel Crowdy:

Thank you for your letter of September 6, 1944, and the letter you enclosed which described the "Freedom of the Town" ceremony in Wallasey. The ceremony was both a touching tribute to our boys and an expression of the mutual affection and respect which have developed during their stay in England. The hospitality and friendship which have been so generously bestowed upon them, in which your own efforts have meant much, will never be forgotten.

Mrs. Roosevelt and I were grieved to hear of the tragic results of the flying bomb which destroyed your flat. Material things mean little, but I am glad that I can replace at least one small part of the loss.

Mrs. Roosevelt joins me in sending you our warm regards and best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Dame Rachel Crowdy, D.B.E.,
Regions' Adviser,
Ministry of Information,
Senate House,
London University Building,
Malet Street, W.C.I.,
London, England.

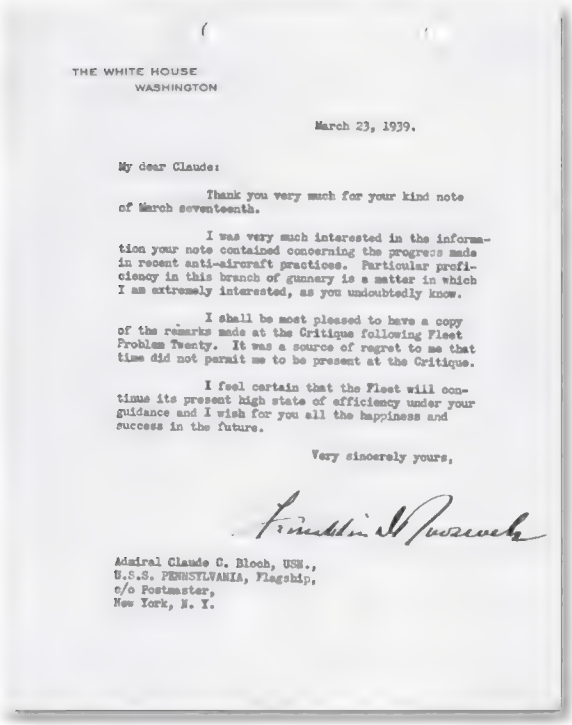
126. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Exceptional World War II-date Typed Letter Signed as President, One page, Quarto, dated November 27, 1944. Written to Dame Rachel Crowdy (1898-1964) of the British Ministry of Information. Roosevelt writes (in full):

"My dear Dame Rachel Crowdy:
Thank you for your letter of September 6, 1944, and the letter you enclosed which described the 'Freedom of the Town' ceremony in Wallasey. The ceremony was both a touching tribute to our boys and an expression of the mutual affection and respect which have developed during their stay in England. The hospitality and friendship which have been so generously bestowed upon them, in which your own efforts have meant much, will never be forgotten. Mrs. Roosevelt and I were grieved to hear of the tragic results of the flying bomb which destroyed your flat. Material things mean little, but I am glad that I can replace at least one small part of the loss. Mrs. Roosevelt joins me in sending you our warm regards and best wishes. Very sincerely yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt"

The first of Germany's "V-weapons" to be unleashed, the V-1, also known as the Fieseler FI-103, was a small pilotless aircraft powered by a pulse jet engine and carrying a one-ton explosive warhead. It was launched from a fixed ramp and traveled at about 350mph and 4,000ft and had a range of 150 miles. Although prone to mechanical failure and vulnerable to fighters, barrage balloons, and anti-aircraft fire, the V-1 nevertheless caused great destruction to targets in England and Belgium. Troops and civilians subjected to these attacks nicknamed them "doodlebugs" or "buzz bombs". Germany launched its new weapon from Pas-de-Calais on the northern coast of France on June 12, 1944. The first ten failed to reach the country, but on the following day one landed in Essex. Over the next few months 1,435 hit southeast England. These attacks created panic in Britain, and between mid-June and the end of July, around one and a half million people left London. At the impact site houses or buildings were totally demolished. In inner London suburbs where terrace houses were packed together, sometimes up to 20 houses would totally collapse. Brick walls were pulverized into small fragments. The blast area of a V-1 often extended across a radius of 400 yards in each direction. In some cases it was even greater, up to 600 yards. Germany fired 9,521 V-I bombs on southern England. Of these, 4,621 were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire or by RAF fighters such as the new turbojet fighter, the Gloster Meteor. An estimated 6,184 people were killed by these flying bombs. However, by August only 20 percent of these bombs were reaching England, as the Allied advance successfully overran their launch points, pushing them out of effective range to reach England. Original binder hole at the upper left corner, with minor paperclip stain; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25100) **$9,500**

President Franklin D. Roosevelt discusses anti-aircraft practices following Fleet Problem XX military exercise.

"I was very much interested in the information your note contained concerning the progress made in recent anti-aircraft practices. Particular proficiency in this branch of gunnery is a matter in which I am extremely interested, as you undoubtedly know."



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1939.

My dear Claude:

Thank you very much for your kind note of March seventeenth.

I was very much interested in the information your note contained concerning the progress made in recent anti-aircraft practices. Particular proficiency in this branch of gunnery is a matter in which I am extremely interested, as you undoubtedly know.

I shall be most pleased to have a copy of the remarks made at the Critique following Fleet Problem Twenty. It was a source of regret to me that time did not permit me to be present at the Critique.

I feel certain that the Fleet will continue its present high state of efficiency under your guidance and I wish for you all the happiness and success in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Admiral Claude C. Bloch, USN.,
U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA, Flagship,
c/o Postmaster,
New York, N. Y.

127. Roosevelt, Franklin D. 1882-1945. 32nd President of the U.S. (1933-1945). **Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Octavo, on "The White House Washington" letterhead stationery, dated March 23, 1939, written to *"Admiral Claude C. Bloch, USN., U.S.S. Pennsylvania, Flagship, c/o Postmaster, New York, N.Y."*. **Admiral Claude C. Bloch,** Commander of Battle Force 1937-1938, Commander in Chief of U.S. Fleet 1938-1940, Commandant of Eleventh Naval District at Pearl Harbor 1940-1942.

Roosevelt writes (in full):
"My dear Claude: Thank you very much for your kind note of March seventeenth. I was very much interested in the information your note contained concerning the progress made in recent anti-aircraft practices. Particular proficiency in this branch of gunnery is a matter in which I am extremely interested, as you undoubtedly know. I shall be most pleased to have a copy of the remarks made at the Critique following Fleet Problem Twenty. It was a source of regret to me that time did not permit me to be present at the Critique. I feel certain that the Fleet will continue its present high state of efficiency under your guidance and I wish for you all the happiness and success in the future. Very sincerely yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt"

Fleet Problem XX [Twenty] took place February, 1939 in the Caribbean and Atlantic, and was observed in person by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The exercise simulated the defense of the east coast of the United States and Latin America. Participating in the maneuvers were 134 ships, 600 planes, and nearly 50,000 officers and men. The exercise was overseen by Admiral Bloch who would go on to command the Naval District at Pearl Harbor during the attack by the Japanese. Original binder holes at the top; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25102) **$2,500**

Inscribed *"To Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, from his friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt."*

128. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Superb Vintage Photograph Signed, 8 in. x 10 in., undated, inscribed to **Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman** at the right margin *"For Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, from his friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt."*

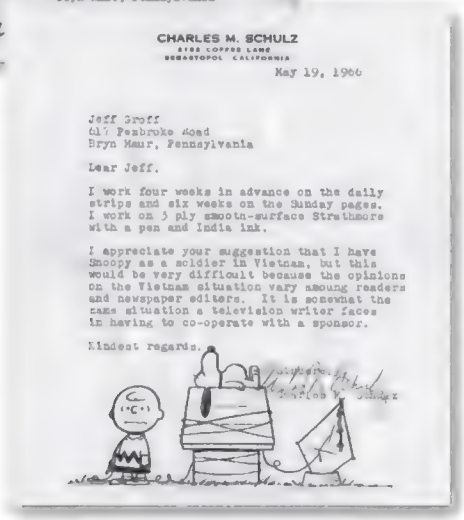
Feldman, Rabbi Abraham J. 1906-1977. Rabbi Feldman had a small but significant correspondence from three presidents on topics such as contributions of Jews to American society, the refuge that the United States has provided, and their advocacy and defense of American institutions.

A superb image. Pencil notations to verso, faint adhesive residue along top margin; otherwise, fine condition. (#25504) **$3,950**

129. Roosevelt, Theodore. 1858-1919. 26th President of the U.S. (1901-1909). **Superb Cabinet Photograph Signed**, approx. 4 in. x 6 in., the handsome statesman is pictured wearing a three-piece suit. Signed boldly at the lower margin in black ink, *"Theodore Roosevelt"*. In very fine condition. A stunning piece. (#25573) **$4,950**

Marines Raising the Flag on Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima

130. Rosenthal, Joe. 1911-2006. American photographer who received the Pulitzer Prize for his iconic WWII photograph taken during the Battle of Iwo Jima. **Exceptional Signed Color Lithograph**. 11 in x 14 in, of the famous raising of the American flag on Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima, on February 23, 1945. Inscribed in the margin in black ink, *"with appreciation, to Bill Gebing, from Joe Rosenthal"*. In fine condition. (#25622) **$950**


CHARLES M. SCHULZ
SPYDR COPPER LANE
SEBASTOPOL CALIFORNIA
May 19, 1966
Jeff Groff
617 Pembroke Road
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
Dear Jeff,
I work four weeks in advance on the daily strips and six weeks on the Sunday pages. I work on 3 ply smooth-surface Strathmore with a pen and India ink.
I appreciate your suggestion that I have Snoopy as a soldier in Vietnam, but this would be very difficult because the opinions on the Vietnam situation vary among readers and newspaper editors. It is somewhat the same situation a television writer faces in having to co-operate with a sponsor.
Kindest regards,

During the height of the Vietnam War "Peanuts" creator, Charles M. Schultz, responds to a suggestion that Snoopy be made a soldier in Vietnam

"I appreciate your suggestion that I have Snoopy as a soldier in Vietnam, but this would be very difficult because the opinions on the Vietnam situation vary among readers and newspaper editors."

131. Schultz, Charles M. 1922-2000. American cartoonist and creator of his *Peanuts* comic strip. **Typed Letter Signed,** One page, Octavo, on "Charles M. Schulz" letterhead stationery, dated May 19, 1966. Written to Jeff Groff. In full:

"Dear Jeff,

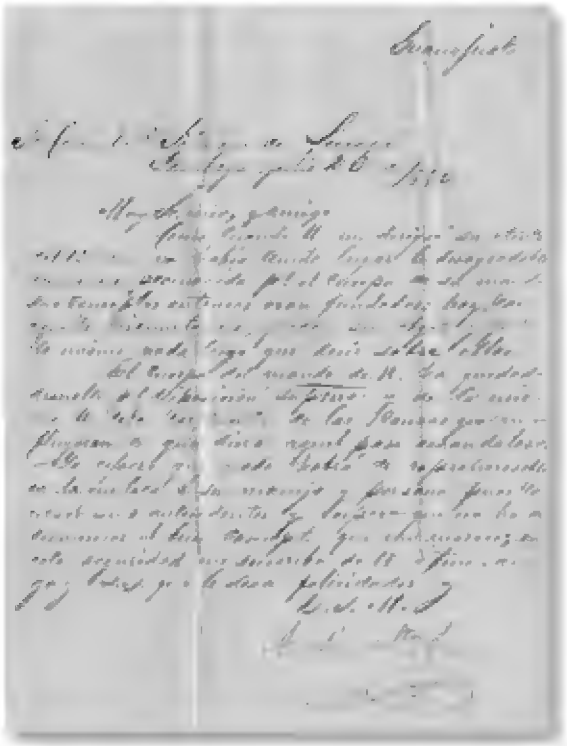
I work four weeks in advance on the daily strips and six weeks on the Sunday pages. I work on 3 ply smooth-surface Strathmore with a pen and India ink.

I appreciate your suggestion that I have Snoopy as a soldier in Vietnam, but this would be very difficult because the opinions on the Vietnam situation vary among readers and newspaper editors. It is somewhat the same situation a television writer faces in having to co-operate with a sponsor.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely,
Charles M. Schulz"

Includes original transmittal envelope. Slight toning to margins, fine condition. (#25364) **$950**



Exiled in Turbaco, Columbia following the Mexican-American War, Antonio López de Santa Anna receives news from Mexico

132. Santa Anna, Antonio López de. 1794-1876. Mexican political leader and seven-time President of Mexico. **Autograph Letter Signed**, *"A. L. Sta. Anna"*, One page, Quarto, dated July 23, 1850. Written to **Colonel D. Feliciano de Liceaga**, Governor of Guanajuato. Santa Anna pens (in full): *"My dear friend,*

Since when you sent me your kind letter of the 15th, the unpleasant event instigated by your forces had not yet occurred, at that time your opinions were justified; now in light of said circumstances, they are no longer valid and I therefore have nothing further to say regarding the matter.

Your forces have been dissolved by supreme decree, which also orders you to give an account of the causes that contributed to this disgraceful event.

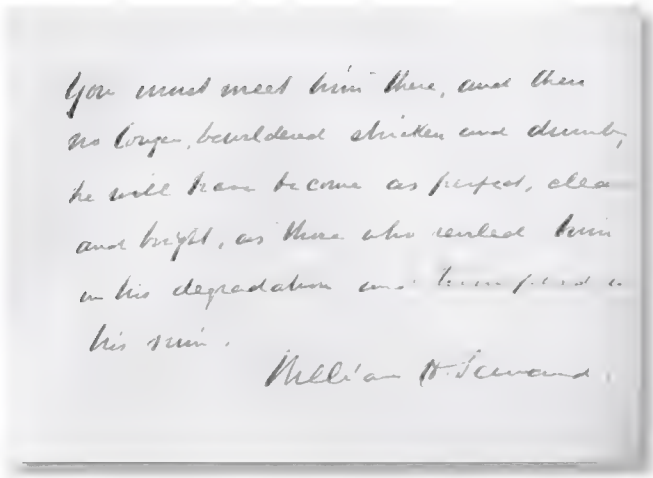
I hope that there will be nothing reprehensible with regard to your personal conduct and handling of the matter, since I am familiar with your record and I hope there will be nothing to tarnish my good opinion of you.

In the certainty that this will be the case, I remain your dear friend and at your service and wish you joy and kiss your hand. A. L. Sta. Anna"

On February 2, 1848 the peace treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed and the Mexican government committed to signing away half of the country's territory to the United States. Santa Anna was to describe the treaty as one "of eternal shame and bitter regret for every good Mexican." Deemed a traitor and an obstacle to peace, and given that the government did not deem his services necessary, Santa Anna asked to be allowed to leave Mexico.

He spent two years in exile in Kingston, Jamaica, but in April 1850 Santa Anna and his family moved to a run-down hacienda in Turbaco, Columbia that had once belonged to Simón Bolívar. He channeled his energy into regenerating the local economy, transforming it into a thriving community. Although the exact nature of this letter is unknown, it shows that he kept in touch with sympathetic leaders who informed him of events in Mexico and aided his chances of staging another triumphant return. As the Spanish minister Salvador Bermúdez de Castro wrote in 1847, "since [his rivals] do not know how to inspire obedience…and lack the profound knowledge Santa Anna has acquired of his countrymen, it is certain that they will let him be president again."

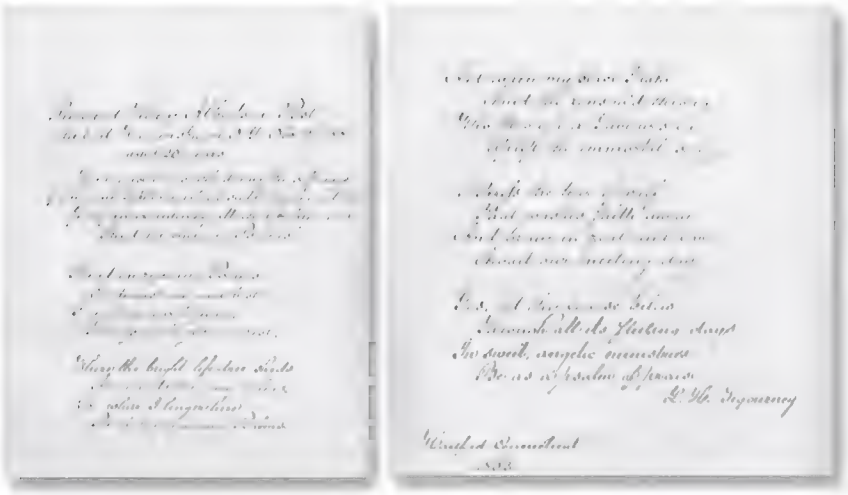
Docketed on verso. Minor toning; otherwise, fine condition. (#25931) **$3,950**


You must meet him there, and then
no longer bewildered stricken and dumb,
he will have become as perfect, clear
and bright, as those who reviled him
in his degradation and triumphed
his ruin.
William H. Seward

"You must meet him there, and then no longer, bewildered stricken and dumb, he will have become as perfect, clear and bright, as those who reviled him in his degradation and triumphed in his ruin."

133. Seward, William H. 1801-1872. U.S. Senator and Secretary of State. **Autograph Quotation Signed,** One page, Quarto. This eloquent passage relates to his view on insanity and the underlying perfection of the human spirit being obstructed by either original defect or accident. In this context, Seward expresses that people of sound mind should plead on behalf of the insane and when he is redeemed from his mental bondage he will reciprocate and plead on your behalf when he is before the Divine Judge. In fine condition. (#25666) **$1,500**

134. Schweitzer, Albert. 1875-1965. French Protestant clergyman, philosopher, physician, medical missionary and music scholar. **Large Format Signed Photograph**, 11 in. x 14 in., black and white, featuring Schweitzer in his pharmacy at Lambaréne. Inscribed in both German and English, *"To Mrs. Harriet G. Keating and Mr. G. Keating, Albert Schweitzer."* In fine condition. (#25360) **$950**



Reverend Henry Albertson Post

135. Sigourney, Lydia Howard. 1791-1865. American poet. **Autograph Poem Signed**, two pages, penned on an Octavo leaf, dated 1863. Sigourney quotes her poem Reverend Henry Albertson Post, (in full):

"Reverend Henry Albertson Post,
Died at Warrensburgh, N.Y., Nov. 12th, 1861,
aged 26 years.
His request to his Wife during the sufferings
of an acute Dyptheria, which suddenly removed him
from an exceedingly attached people, was
'Read me rejoicing Psalms.'

Read me rejoicing Psalms,
Oh dearest one, and best!
Go from war to peace,
From pain to glorious rest,

Where the bright life-tree sheds
Around its precious balms,
So, while I linger here
Read me rejoicing Psalms.

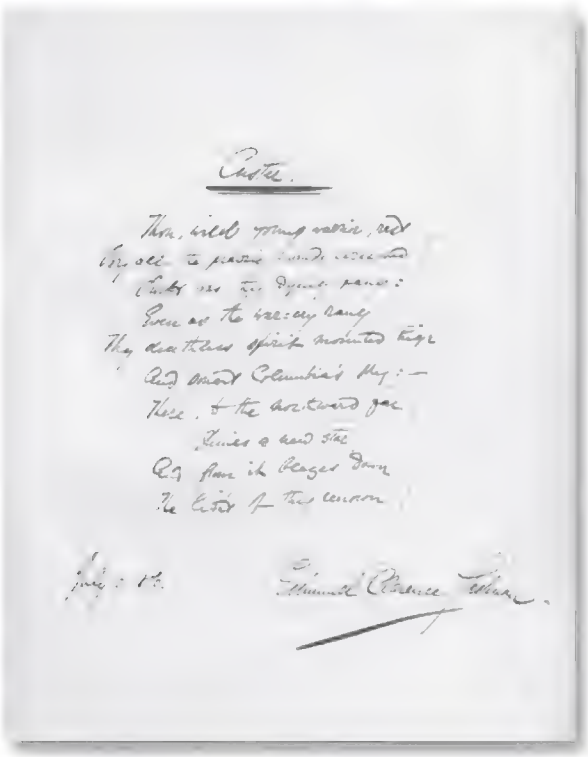
And when my place I take
Amid the ransom'd throng
Who through a Saviour's love
Uplift the immortal song,

Repress the tear of grief
That washes faith away,
And brave in zeal and love
Await our meeting-day.

Yes, let thy course below
Through all its fleeting days
In its angelic ministries
Be as a psalm of praise."

L. H. Sigourney.
Hartford, Connecticut. 1863."

Sigourney's poem pays tribute to a Union soldier killed in the Civil War. In fine condition. **$495**



Custer

"Thou, wild young warrior, rest"

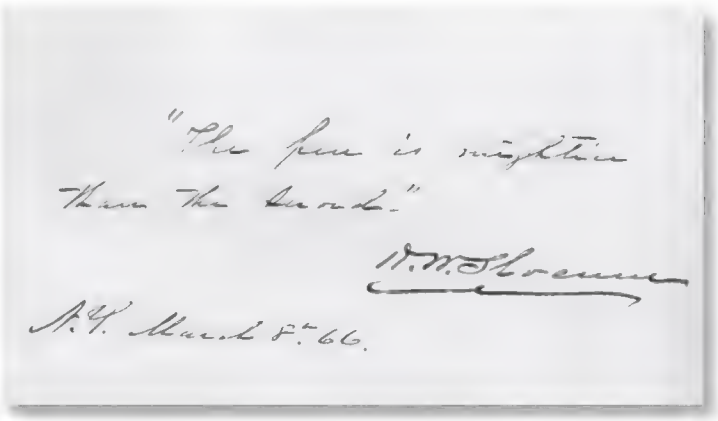
136. Stedman, Edmund Clarence. 1833-1908. American poet, critic and essayist. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf, dated July 10, 1896. Stedman pens a stanza from his memorial poem Custer (in full):

"Custer

Thou, wild young warrior, rest,
By all the prairie winds caressed!
Swift was thy dying pang;
Even as the war-cry rang
Thy deathless spirit mounted high
And sought Columbia's sky;—
There, to the northward far,
Shines a new star,
And from it blazes down
The light of thy renown!

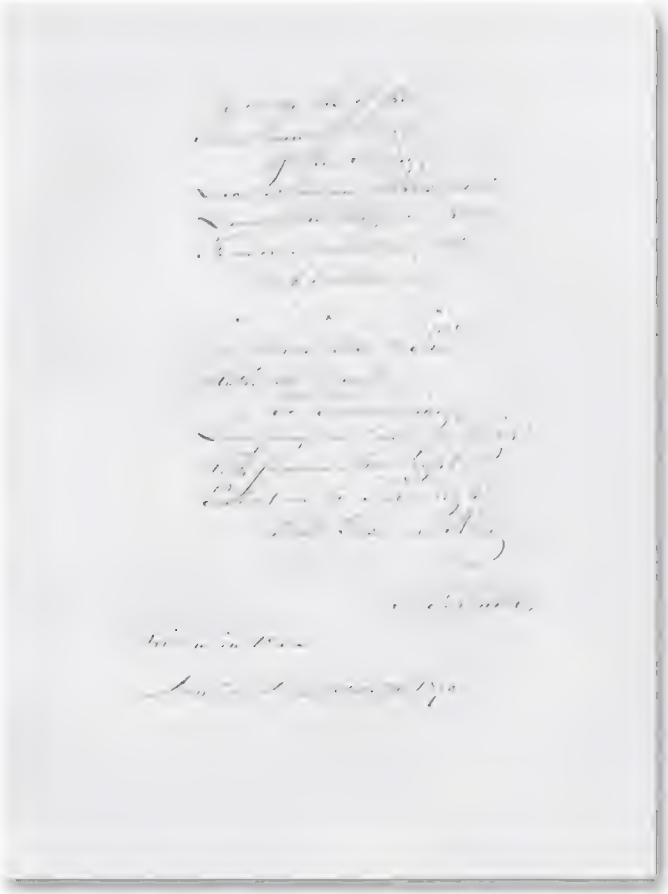
July 10, 1896 *Edmund Clarence Stedman."*

Twenty years to the day after penning his memorial poem to Custer's spirit, Edmund Clarence Stedman penned this stanza, an abridgement of the full fifty-line poem. It was one of the first poems to appear in print after Custer's death at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. In fine condition. **$495**



"The pen is mightier than the sword."

137. Slocum, Henry Warner. 1827-1894. Soldier, lawyer, U.S. representative. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf, dated March 8th, 66. Slocum pens the famous quote from Act II of Edward Bulwer-Lytton's play, Richelieu; Or the Conspiracy: *"'The pen is mightier than the sword.' H. W. Slocum, N.Y. March 8th, 66."* In fine condition. **$495**



"My country, 'tis of thee,"

138. Smith, Samuel Francis. 1808-1895. Baptist minister, journalist and author. **Autograph Poem Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf, dated Aug. 24, 1890.

Smith pens the first and fourth stanzas from his patriotic American song, *My country, 'tis of thee,* (in full):

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring.

Our fathers' God to thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing'
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

S. F. Smith,

Written in 1832.

Newton, Mass., Aug. 4, 1890."

Samuel Francis Smith was a noted translator while a student at Harvard from 1825-1829. He then began his studies for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary in Andover, Massachusetts in 1830 and while translating German lyric songbooks, became enamored of one German patriotic hymn. Instead of translating it, Smith decided to write an American patriotic hymn, and in thirty minutes had written *My country, 'tis of thee*. The first public performance was on July 4, 1831, at a children's Independence Day celebration in Boston, and the song went on to serve as a de facto national anthem of the United States for much of the 19th century. In fine condition. (#25660) **$2,950**

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Quotes Alfred Lord Tennyson

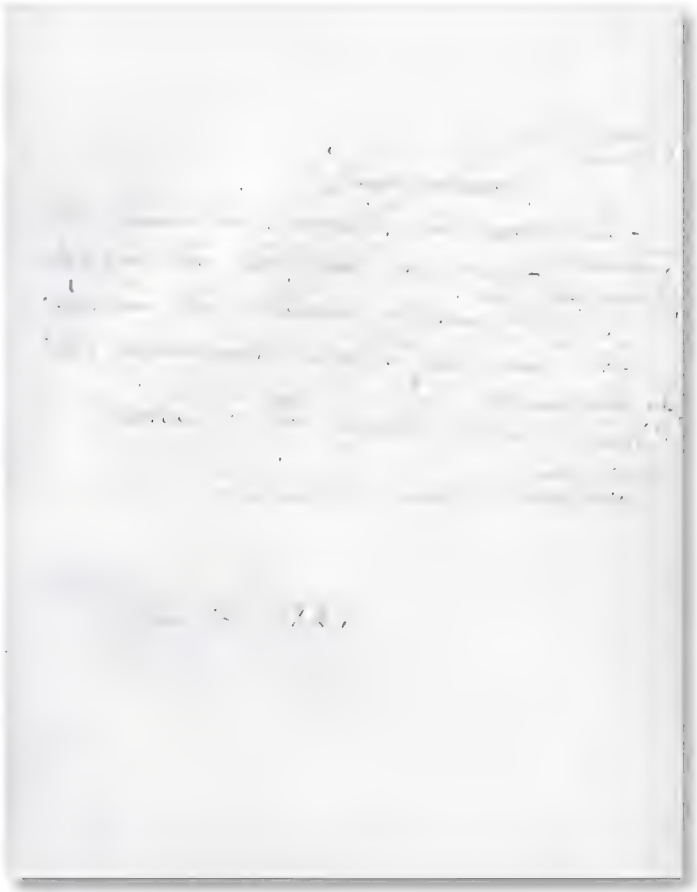
139. Stanton, Elizabeth Cady. 1815-1902. American social activist and leading figure of the early woman's movement. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf. She pens a stanza from Alfred Lord Tennyson's poem, The Princess; A Medley. She pens (in full):

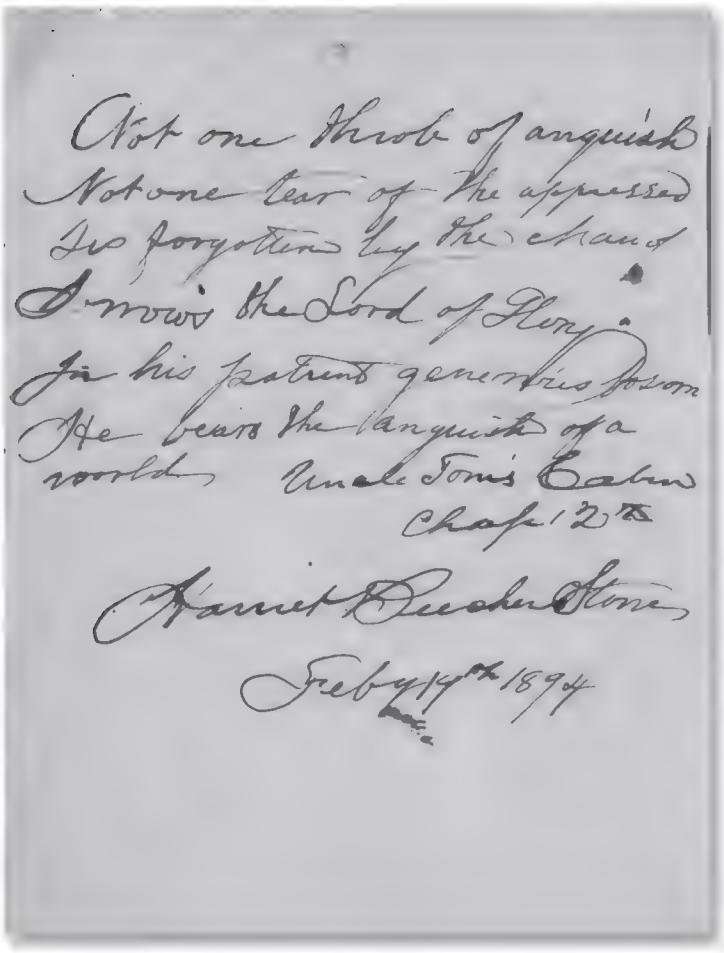
"(Tennyson's Princess)

Everywhere
Two heads in council, two beside the hearth,
Two in the tangled business of the world,
Two in the liberal offices of life,
Two plummets dropt for one to sound the abyss
Of science, and the secrets of the mind:

Tenafly, N.J.
Aug. 12, 1872."

In fine condition. (#25664) **$1,950**




Not one throb of anguish
Not one tear of the oppressed
Is forgotten by the Man of
Sorrows the Lord of Glory
In his patient generous bosom
He bears the anguish of a
world Uncle Tom's Cabin
Chap 12th
Harriet Beecher Stowe
Feby 14th 1894

Harriet Beecher Stowe pens a moving lines from Uncle Tom's Cabin

"He bears the anguish of a world"

140. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. 1811-1896. American abolitionist and writer. Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852), the book that was an important factor in solidifying sentiment in the North against slavery (making the issue a moral one), that brought on the Civil War. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated February 14th, 1894. Stowe pens a moving quotation from chapter twelve of her novel, Uncle Tom's Cabin (in full):

> *"Not one throb of anguish Not one tear of the oppressed Is forgotten by the Man of Sorrows, the Lord of Glory. In his patient, generous bosom He bears the anguish of a world.*
> *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
> *Chap. 12*

Harriet Beecher Stowe
Feby. 14th 1894"

Published in 1852, Stowe's novel sold 300,000 copies in the first year and over one million copies by 1860. The book widely sensitized the North to the dark side of slavery and fanned the flames of disunion. This moving passage appears just after the slave woman, Lucy, commits suicide by jumping in the Ohio River after her child was taken from her and sold. An emotional quotation which embodies the anti-slavery sentiment. Light toning, left margin exhibits some chipping; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25714) **$6,950**

141. Sidney, Sylvia. 1910-1999. American film actress. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, gelatin silver glossy double-weight 8 x 10 in. print of Sylvia Sidney from *Searching Wind*, (Paramount, 1946). Signed in black ink at the bottom right corner, *"For Alice, Best Wishes, Sylvia Sidney"*. Small chip at upper right corner margin; otherwise, fine condition. **$295**

142. Stanwyck, Barbara. 1907-1990. Four-time Academy Award winning film actress. **Vintage Photograph Signed**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, undated. A wonderful head and shoulders portrait of the smiling young actress inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To Laviera Anderson, Kindest regards, Barbara Stanwyck"*. In fine condition. (#25703) **$295**

"Oh, give me a home where the far winds roam, Through the forest as over the sea"

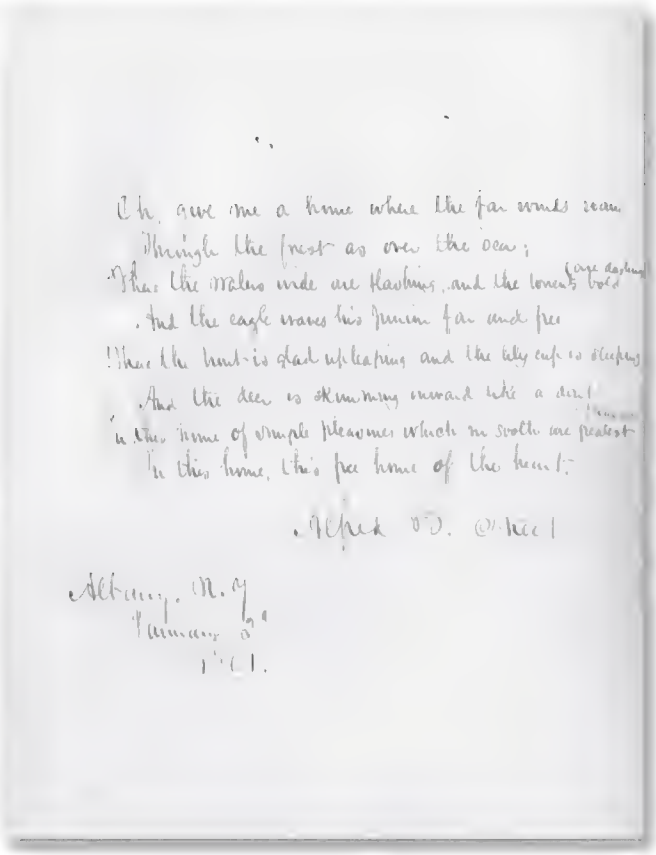
143. Street, Alfred Billings. 1811-1881. American poet. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, one page, Octavo, dated January 2nd, 1861. Billings quotes a song from his book, Woods and Waters, Or, The Saranacs and Racket (1860), a prose account of a tour in the Adirondacks. He pens (in full):

"Oh, give me a home where the far winds roam
Through the forest as over the sea;
Where the waters wide are flashing, and the torrents bold are dashing,
And the eagle waves his pinions far and free.
Where the trout is glad up leaping and the lily cup is sleeping,
And the deer is skimming onward like a dart;
In this home of simple pleasures which in sooth are greatest treasures;
In this home, this free home of the heart.

Alfred B. Street

Albany, N.Y.
January 2nd, 1861."

Street's poems depicted the varied phases of American scenery, especially Monticello, where he lived nearly all his life. In fine condition. (#25667) **$395**



Our cause is nobler even than that of our Fathers, inasmuch as it is more exalted to struggle for the Freedom of others than for our own.

Charles Sumner

Washington
8th Feb. '60

144. Sumner, Charles. 1811-1874. American politician and statesman. **Historic Autograph Quotation on Slavery Signed,** One page, Quarto, from Washington, dated February 8, 1860. Sumner has penned an inspirational quotation declaring the critical importance of his crusade to abolish slavery in the United States.

Sumner pens (in full):

"Our cause is nobler even than that of our Fathers, in as much as it is more exalted to struggle for the Freedom of others than for our own.

Charles Sumner

Washington
8th Feb. '60"

A beautiful and historic quotation from perhaps the leading champion of black rights from the Civil War era.

In fine condition. (#25670) **$950**

145. Sun Yat-sen. 1866-1925. Chinese revolutionary and political leader, lead the revolution that overthrew the Manchu Dynasty in 1911. He is often referred to as the Father of Modern China. **Extremely Rare Signed Cabinet Photograph**, 3 ¾ in. x 5 ½ in., black and white, undated, mounted to a larger board embossed "Wo Shing, 425 Nanking Road, Shanghai". A formal, half-length portrait of the founder of modern China, signed in blue ink on the lower portion of the image. Signed photographs of Sun Yat-sen are exceedingly rare. In very fine condition. A stunning piece. (#25715) **$12,500**

Rosa Abbott — the only RMS *Titanic* passenger to be pulled from the icy waters and survive

146. [Titanic]. Abbott, Rhoda Mary "Rosa". Photograph Signed Twice, a sepia-tone postcard photograph measuring 3 ½ in. x 5 ½ in. depicting Rosa Abbott standing with her left arm resting on the back of a wooden chair. At the lower right corner, Rosa has signed in ink, with sentiment, *"Yours truly, Rosa Abbott Dec 2nd 1912"*. On verso, she has inscribed in ink, *"To dear Mrs. Lessman, in remembrance of the S.S. Titanic. April 15th 1912 Rosa Abbott, Survivor"*.

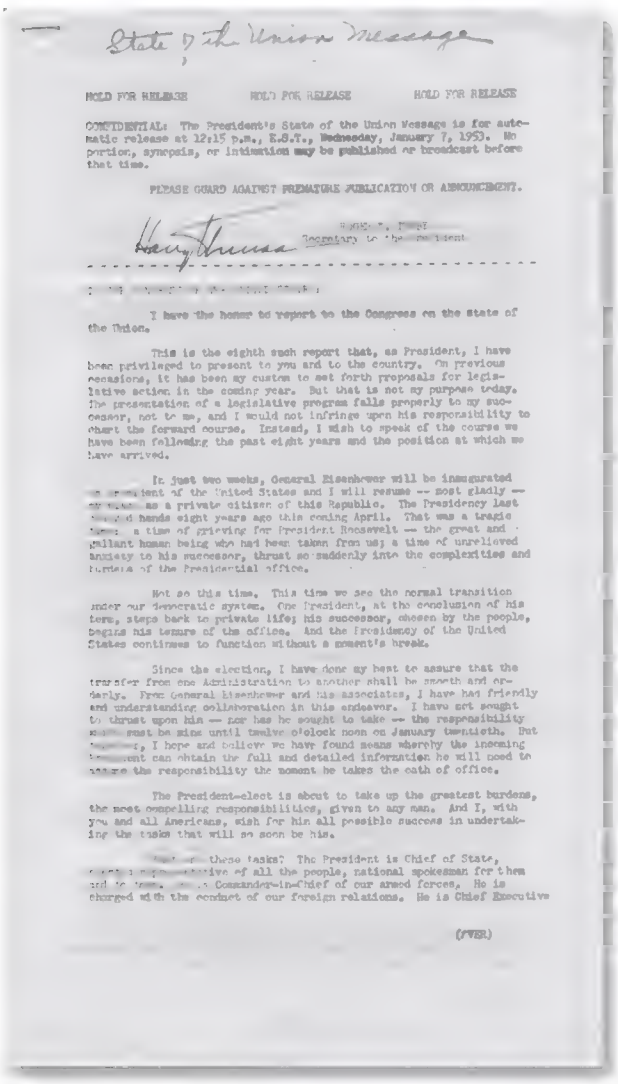
While the Titanic was sinking, Rosa Abbott, a third class passenger, jumped in the water with her two sons (Rossmore Edward, 16 and Eugene Joseph, 14). She surfaced, but the two boys were lost. When Rosa went under a second time, she seemed to have been blown out of the water by an explosion from a boiler, resulting to burns to her thighs. Somehow she was able to scramble to Collapsible Lifeboat A where she was pulled aboard by Officer Lowe. After the *Titanic* sunk, 14 survivors were pulled from the water, but seven of them later died. All of the others were ship employees. Rosa Abbott was both the only woman and the only passenger who was pulled from the water and survived. Rosa's son Rossmore's body was recovered and later buried at sea; Eugene's body was never found. In very fine condition. (#25762) **$6,950**

Signed photograph of RMS *Titanic* Captain Edward Smith

147. [Titanic] Smith, Edward John. 1850-1912. English naval officer and ship Captain in command of the RMS *Titanic.* **Photograph Signed,** a black & white postcard photograph measuring 3 ¼ in. x 5 ¼ in. of White Star Lines' RMS *Adriatic.* Signed on the margin in black ink below the image, *"Edwd J. Smith"*. Smith joined White Star Lines in 1880 and, as he rose in seniority, gained a reputation amongst passengers and crew for quiet flamboyance. Eventually Smith became the commodore of White Star Line, or one to whom all other captains reported. Some passengers would only sail the Atlantic in a ship commanded by him. He became known as the "Millionaires' Captain" due to the fact that England's upper class were usually the ones who requested he be in command of the ships they sailed on. After he became commodore of the White Star fleet in 1904, it became routine for Smith to command the line's newest ships on their maiden voyages. In 1904, he was given command of the largest ships in the world at the time, White Star's new *Baltic.* Her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York, sailing 29 June 1904, went without incident. After three years with the *Baltic*, Smith was given his second new "big ship," the *Adriatic*, featured on this photograph. Once again, the maiden voyage went without incident. Following a brief command of the *Olympic*, Smith was appointed command of the greatest steamship when RMS *Titanic* left Southampton for her maiden voyage on April 10, 1912. At 11:40PM, on 14 April the *Titanic* struck an iceberg in the North Atlantic. The ship sank two hours and forty minutes later, killing an estimated 1,500 people. Small chip to margin at upper right corner; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25763) **$9,500**

President Harry Truman reflects on his eight years in office in his final State of the Union message, January 7, 1953

"I took the oath of office on April 12, 1945. In May of that same year, the Nazis surrendered. Then, in July, that great white flash of light, man-made at Alamogordo, heralded swift and final victory in World War II – and opened the doorway to the atomic age..."



State of the Union Message

HOLD FOR RELEASE HOLD FOR RELEASE HOLD FOR RELEASE

CONFIDENTIAL: The President's State of the Union Message is for automatic release at 12:15 p.m., E.S.T., Wednesday, January 7, 1953. No portion, synopsis, or intimation may be published or broadcast before that time.

PLEASE GUARD AGAINST PREMATURE PUBLICATION OR ANNOUNCEMENT.

Harry Truman

I have the honor to report to the Congress on the state of the Union.

This is the eighth such report that, as President, I have been privileged to present to you and to the country. On previous occasions, it has been my custom to set forth proposals for legislative action in the coming year. But that is not my purpose today. The presentation of a legislative program falls properly to my successor, not to me, and I would not infringe upon his responsibility to chart the forward course. Instead, I wish to speak of the course we have been following the past eight years and the position at which we have arrived.

In just two weeks, General Eisenhower will be inaugurated ... as a private citizen of this Republic. The Presidency last ... eight years ago this coming April. That was a tragic ... a time of grieving for President Roosevelt -- the great and gallant human being who had been taken from us; a time of unrelieved anxiety to his successor, thrust so suddenly into the complexities and burdens of the Presidential office.

Not so this time. This time we see the normal transition under our democratic system. One President, at the conclusion of his term, steps back to private life; his successor, chosen by the people, begins his tenure of the office. And the Presidency of the United States continues to function without a moment's break.

Since the election, I have done my best to assure that the transfer from one Administration to another shall be smooth and orderly. From General Eisenhower and his associates, I have had friendly and understanding collaboration in this endeavor. I have not sought to thrust upon him -- for he has sought to take -- the responsibility ... must be mine until twelve o'clock noon on January twentieth. But ..., I hope and believe we have found means whereby the incoming ... can obtain the full and detailed information he will need to assume the responsibility the moment he takes the oath of office.

The President-elect is about to take up the greatest burdens, the most compelling responsibilities, given to any man. And I, with you and all Americans, wish for him all possible success in undertaking the tasks that will so soon be his.

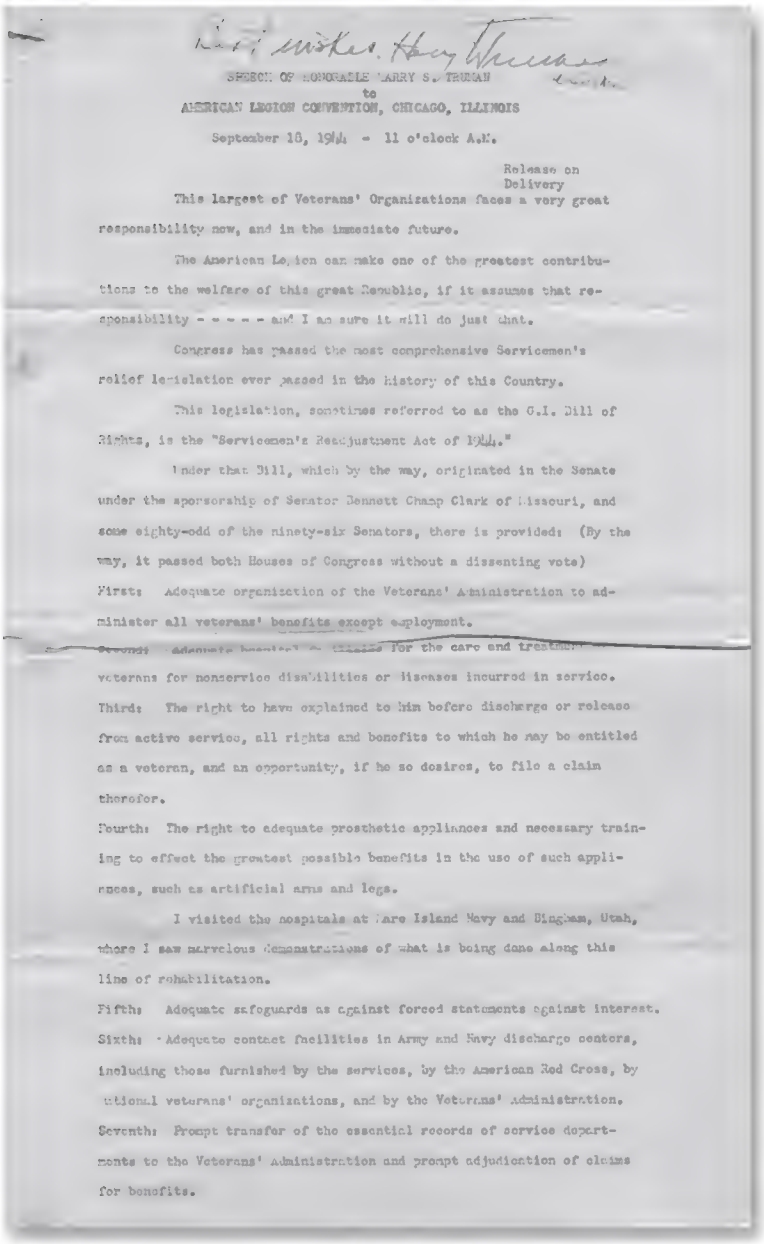
... these tasks? The President is Chief of State, ... representative of all the people, national spokesman for them ... Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces. He is charged with the conduct of our foreign relations. He is Chief Executive

(OVER)

148. Truman, Harry S. Historic Signed State of the Union Address, being an official President press release containing the entire text of his State of the Union Address, presented on January 7, 1953 to both houses of Congress. This was his final State of the Union message dating from his very last days in office, less than two weeks before the inauguration of Dwight D. Eisenhower. The printed document is sixteen pages in length, folio, and signed above the greeting on page one in bold black ink, *"Harry S. Truman"*. It was a momentous address, given simultaneously to both houses of Congress and the American people on January 7, 1953, by a President who had seen the country through the final days of World War II, authorized the use of nuclear weapons against the Japanese home islands to bring a swift end to the war, and ushered in the Nuclear Age and the Cold War against the backdrop of Communist expansion in Korea, a country for which many Americans had lost their lives to defend. Some excerpts from this important, final State of the Union message from the outgoing President:

"In just two weeks, General Eisenhower will be inaugurated as President of the United States and I will resume – most gladly – my place as a private citizen of this Republic. The Presidency last changed hands eight years ago this coming April. That was a tragic time: a time of grieving for President Roosevelt – the great and gallant human being who had been taken from us; a time of unrelieved anxiety to his successor, thrust so suddenly into the complexities and burdens of the Presidential office... This bundle of burdens is unique; there is nothing else like it on the face of the earth. Each task could be a full-time job. Together, they would be a tremendous undertaking in the easiest of times. But our times are not easy; they are hard-as hard and complex, perhaps as any in our history. Now, the President not only has to carry on these tasks in such a way that our democracy may grow and flourish and our people prosper, but he also has to lead the whole free world in overcoming the communist menace – and all this under the shadow of the atomic bomb.... I took the oath of office on April 12, 1945. In May of that same year, the Nazis surrendered. Then, in July, that great white flash of light, man-made at Alamogordo, heralded swift and final victory in World War II – and opened the doorway to the atomic age... The world is divided, not through our fault or failure, but by Soviet design. They, not we, began the cold war. And because the free world saw this happen because men know we made the effort and the Soviet rulers spurned it – the free nations have accepted leadership from our Republic, in meeting and mastering the Soviet offensive... The supreme test, up to this point, of the will and determination of the free nations came in Korea, when communist forces invaded the Republic of Korea, a state that was in a special sense under the protection of the United Nations. The response was immediate and resolute. Under our military leadership, the free nations for the first time took up arms, collectively, to repel aggression. Aggression was repelled, driven back, punished. Since that time, communist strategy has seen fit to prolong the conflict, in spite of honest efforts by the United Nations to reach an honorable truce. The months of deadlock have demonstrated that the communists cannot achieve by persistence, or by diplomatic trickery, what they failed to achieve by sneak attack. Korea has demonstrated that the free world has the will and the endurance to match the communist effort to overthrow international order through local aggression. It has been a bitter struggle and it has cost us much in brave lives and human suffering, but it has made it plain that the free nations will fight side by side, that they will not succumb to aggression or intimidation, one by one. This, in the final analysis, is the only way to halt the communist drive to world power. At the heart of the free world's defense is the military strength of the United States. This transformation has been brought to pass in the seven years from Alamogordo to Eniwetok. It is only seven years, but the new force of atomic energy has turned the world into a very different kind of place.... Science and technology have worked so fast that war's new meaning may not yet be grasped by all the peoples who would be its victims; nor, perhaps, by the rulers in the Kremlin. But I have been President of the United States, these seven years, responsible for the decisions which have brought our science and our engineering to their present place. I know what this development means now. I know something of what it will come to mean in the future....Now we turn to the inaugural of our new President. And in the great work he is called upon to do he will have need for the support of a united people, a confident people, with firm faith in one another and in our common cause. I pledge him my support as a citizen of our Republic, and I ask you to give him yours. To him, to you, to all my fellow citizens, I say, Godspeed. May God bless our country and our cause."

A fantastic final message from Harry Truman, given just two weeks before his return to Independence, Missouri as a *"private citizen of this Republic"*. In fine condition. (#25761) **$15,000**



Best wishes. Harry Truman

SPEECH OF HONORABLE HARRY S. TRUMAN
to
AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

September 18, 1944 - 11 o'clock A.M.

Release on Delivery

This largest of Veterans' Organizations faces a very great responsibility now, and in the immediate future.

The American Legion can make one of the greatest contributions to the welfare of this great Republic, if it assumes that responsibility - - - - - and I am sure it will do just that.

Congress has passed the most comprehensive Servicemen's relief legislation ever passed in the history of this Country.

This legislation, sometimes referred to as the G.I. Bill of Rights, is the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944."

Under that Bill, which by the way, originated in the Senate under the sponsorship of Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, and some eighty-odd of the ninety-six Senators, there is provided: (By the way, it passed both Houses of Congress without a dissenting vote)

First: Adequate organization of the Veterans' Administration to administer all veterans' benefits except employment.

Second: Adequate hospitals [illegible] for the care and treatment of veterans for nonservice disabilities or diseases incurred in service.

Third: The right to have explained to him before discharge or release from active service, all rights and benefits to which he may be entitled as a veteran, and an opportunity, if he so desires, to file a claim therefor.

Fourth: The right to adequate prosthetic appliances and necessary training to effect the greatest possible benefits in the use of such appliances, such as artificial arms and legs.

I visited the hospitals at Mare Island Navy and Bingham, Utah, where I saw marvelous demonstrations of what is being done along this line of rehabilitation.

Fifth: Adequate safeguards as against forced statements against interest.

Sixth: Adequate contact facilities in Army and Navy discharge centers, including those furnished by the services, by the American Red Cross, by national veterans' organizations, and by the Veterans' Administration.

Seventh: Prompt transfer of the essential records of service departments to the Veterans' Administration and prompt adjudication of claims for benefits.

Vice Presidential nominee Harry Truman delivers a speech to veterans at the American Legion Convention on September 18, 1944

"Every effort is being made by the Congress and the Administration to prevent the mistakes of 1919, just as we've met and overcome in the fighting and winning of this war, the mistakes of World War I."

"But win the war in Germany—we must—thoroughly and completely—this time. And then we have a settlement in full to make with the treacherous Japanese."

149. Truman, Harry S. World War II-date Signed Speech Delivered to the American Legion Convention, Seven pages, Legal folio, entitled, "Speech of Honorable Harry S. Truman to American Legion Convention, Chicago, Illinois, September 18, 1944 – 11 o'clock A.M." Below is typewritten, "Release on Delivery".

After first discussing the provisions of the "Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944", known as the G.I. Bill of Rights, Truman stated the following (in part):

"This largest of Veteran's Organizations faces a very great responsibility now, and in the immediate future...

The War Department has issued a demobilization plan to become effective as soon as Germany is knocked out of the war. Of course, the sooner that comes, the better pleased we'll all be. We want to see as many of our young men come home alive as possible. But win the war in Germany—we must—thoroughly and completely—this time. And then we have a settlement in full to make with the treacherous Japanese. But when the war ends with Germany—men will be immediately available for discharge from the armed services…

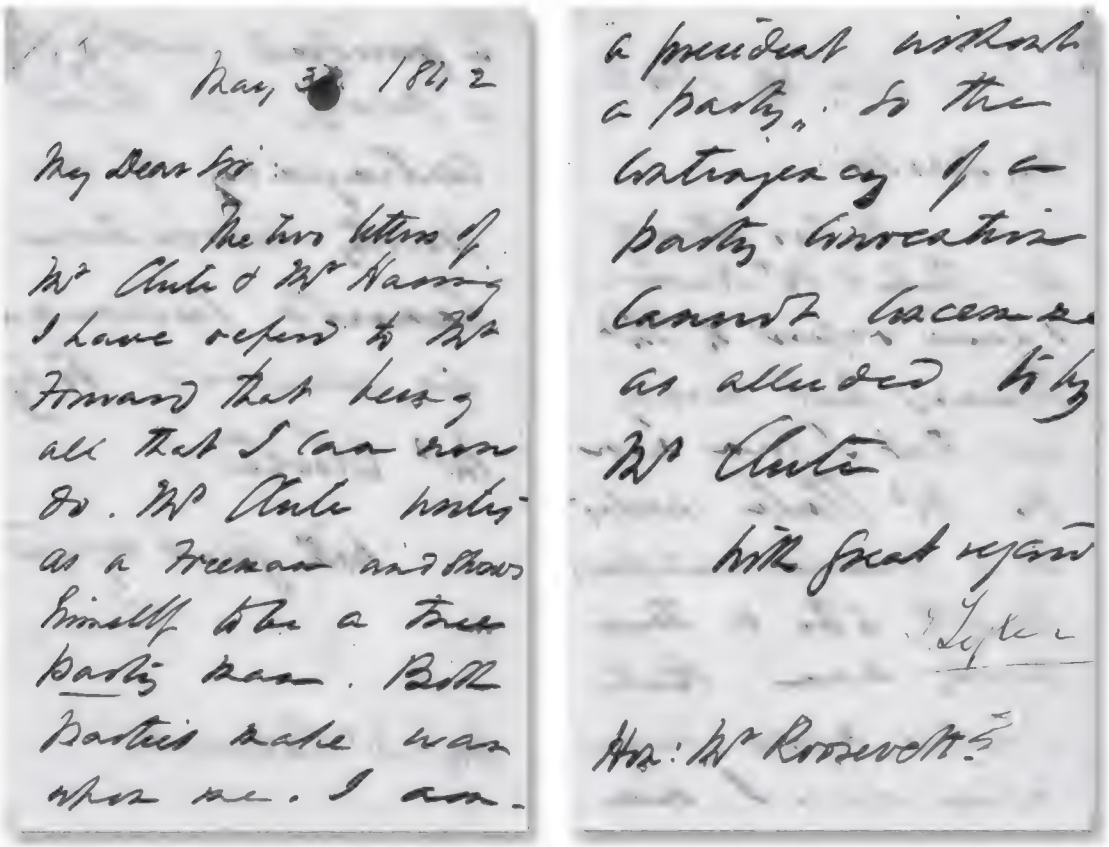
The country's affairs will, in all probability, be in the hands of Veterans, just as those affairs were after the War for Independence, in the hands of Revolutionary Veterans; just as they were in the hands of the Veterans of the War between the States after 1865, and of World War I Veterans to a very great extent now.

I am confident that the things for which this great Republic has stood and stands for today—will be safe in the hands of the men who were willing to fight and die, if necessary, all around the world,—to prevent the spread of totalitarianism, tyranny, and dictatorship.

They fought to make that greatest of all documents for Government—the Constitution of the United States,—stand as our ideal, and I have enough confidence in them to know that they will continue to uphold and defend it for future generations."

Signed, with sentiment, in ink at the top of the speech, *"Best wishes, Harry Truman USS MO"*.

An excellent document from the soon-to-be-President Truman. Some creasing along the folds; otherwise, in fine condition. (#25768) **$12,500**



A President without a party!

President John Tyler, whose Cabinet has resigned *en masse* and whose party has turned its back on him, writes:

"Both parties make war upon me. I am 'a president without a party'..."

150. Tyler, John. 1790-1862. 10th President of the U.S. (1841-1845). First Vice-President to be elevated to the Presidency upon the death of the Chief Executive – following the death of President William Henry Harrison (April 4, 1841). Signed resolutions to admit Texas and Florida to the Union (1845). **Exceptional Political-content Letter Signed as President**, Two pages, Octavo, dated May 30, 1842, [Washington, D.C.]. Written to **James I. Roosevelt** (1795-1875), a Democratic Congressman from New York, and the great-uncle of Theodore Roosevelt. Tyler writes (in full):

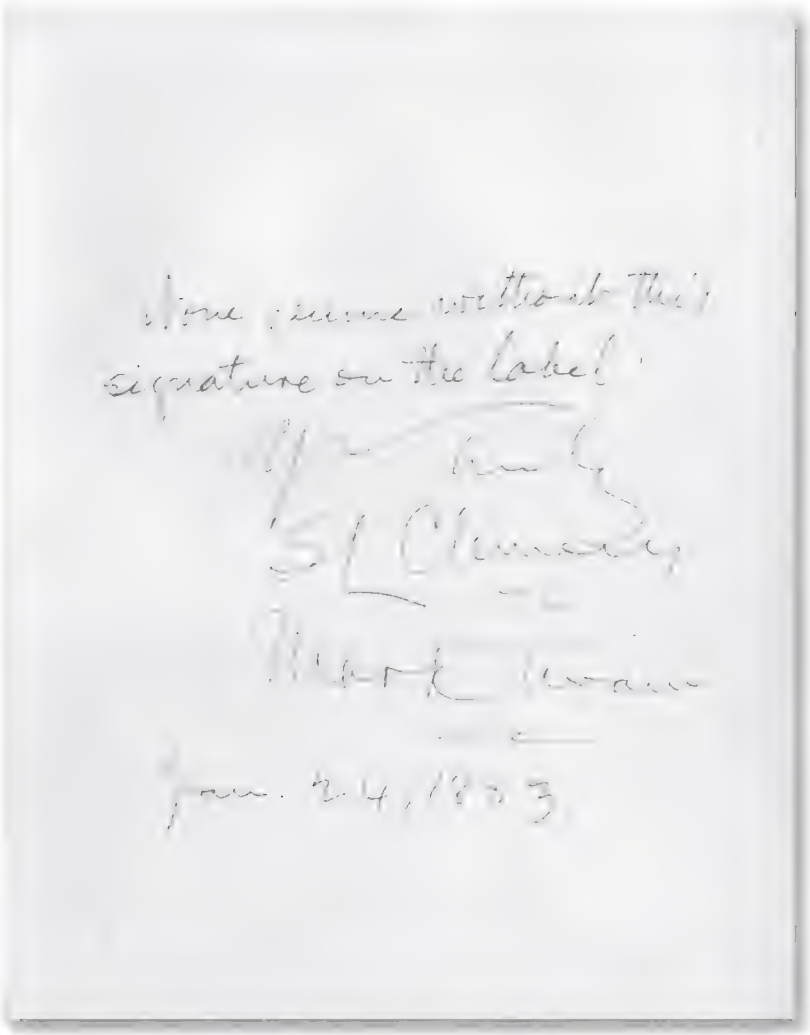
> *"My Dear Sir:*
> *The two letters of Mr. Chute and Mr. Hassing I have referred to Mr. Howard that being all that I can now do. Mr. Chute writes as a Freeman and shows himself to be a true party man. Both parties make war upon me. I am 'a president without a party'. So the contingency of a party convention cannot concern me as alluded to by Mr. Chute.*
> *With great regard*
> *J. Tyler"*

John Tyler, a fiercely independent politician whose opposition to Andrew Jackson brought him into the fold of the Whigs, resigned from the U.S. Senate in 1836 rather than cast a vote in Jackson's favor. Though Tyler's independence cost him his seat at the Senate, it won him the favor of the Whig Party, which proposed him as the Vice Presidential running mate for "Old Tippecanoe", war hero and statesman **William Henry Harrison** in 1840. Under the slogan of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too!" the Whig campaign promoted its candidate's frontier background and Indian War exploits successfully, Harrison beating incumbent Democrat Martin Van Buren.

While the Whigs had favored Tyler for the Vice Presidency and exploited his background to pull in votes from Southern Democrats, the party never anticipated the maverick politician being in a position of power in the White House. The sudden death of President Harrison on April 4th, 1841 put Tyler in precisely that position. When Harrison succumbed to pneumonia he contracted during his own inaugural ceremonies, there was neither a Constitutional nor legislative provision or procedure established for the replacement of a deceased President. While a faction led by John Quincy Adams moved that Tyler's powers should be limited to those of a Vice President acting in the absence of the president, Tyler, however, defied his opponents and detractors who dubbed him "His Accidency" by moving from Williamsburg into the White House, taking the oath of office, and even issuing an inaugural address.

Though Harrison in his brief role as president had been dominated by members of his Whig party, Tyler had no intention of serving the whims of Whigs or Democrats. Maintaining his opposition to the formation of a national bank, one of Tyler's first assertions of his authority was the veto of two bills for the charter of such an institution, vetoes which inspired the resignation of the entire cabinet he inherited from Harrison, with the exception of Secretary of State Daniel Webster. The vetoes so incensed the Whigs they expelled Tyler from the party, and when he next vetoed a Whig sponsored bill for tariffs, the Whigs in Congress, led again by John Quincy Adams moved for Tyler's impeachment on basis of abuse of veto power. The impeachment resolution failed, however, and Tyler, though a president without a party, managed to successfully enact important legislation.

A fantastic letter from Tyler, in which he himself utters the phrase that would forever be associated with his Presidency – a *"president without a party"*. In fine condition. (#24725) **$12,500**



"None genuine without this signature on the label"

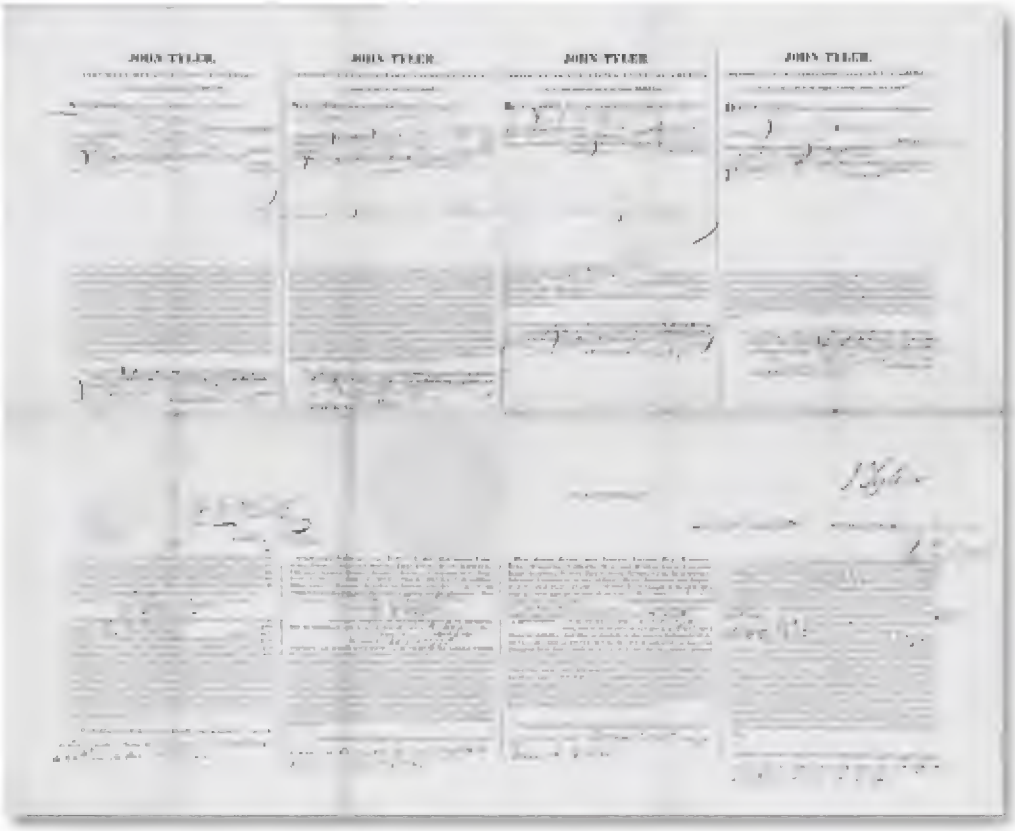
151. Twain, Mark. 1835-1910. American humorist, lecturer and writer. **Autograph Aphorism Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf, dated Jan. 24, 1883. Twain pens (in full):

"None genuine without this
signature on the label:

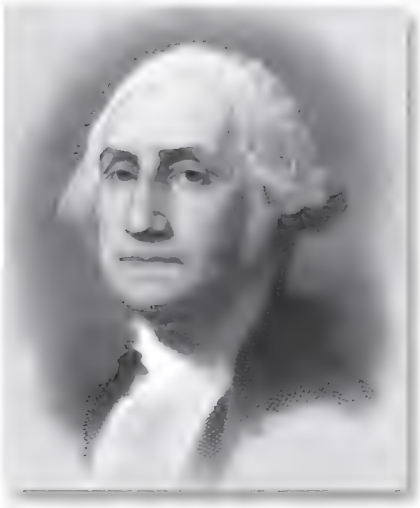
Yours Truly,
SL Clemens
Mark Twain

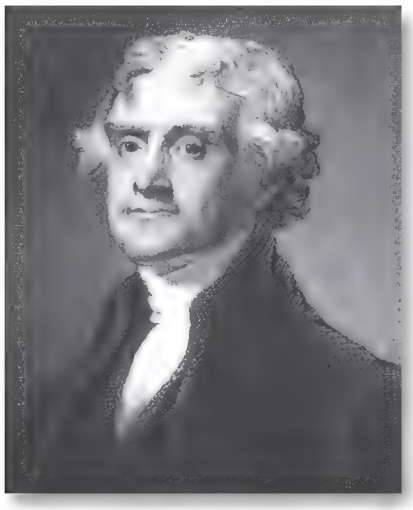
Jan. 24, 1883."

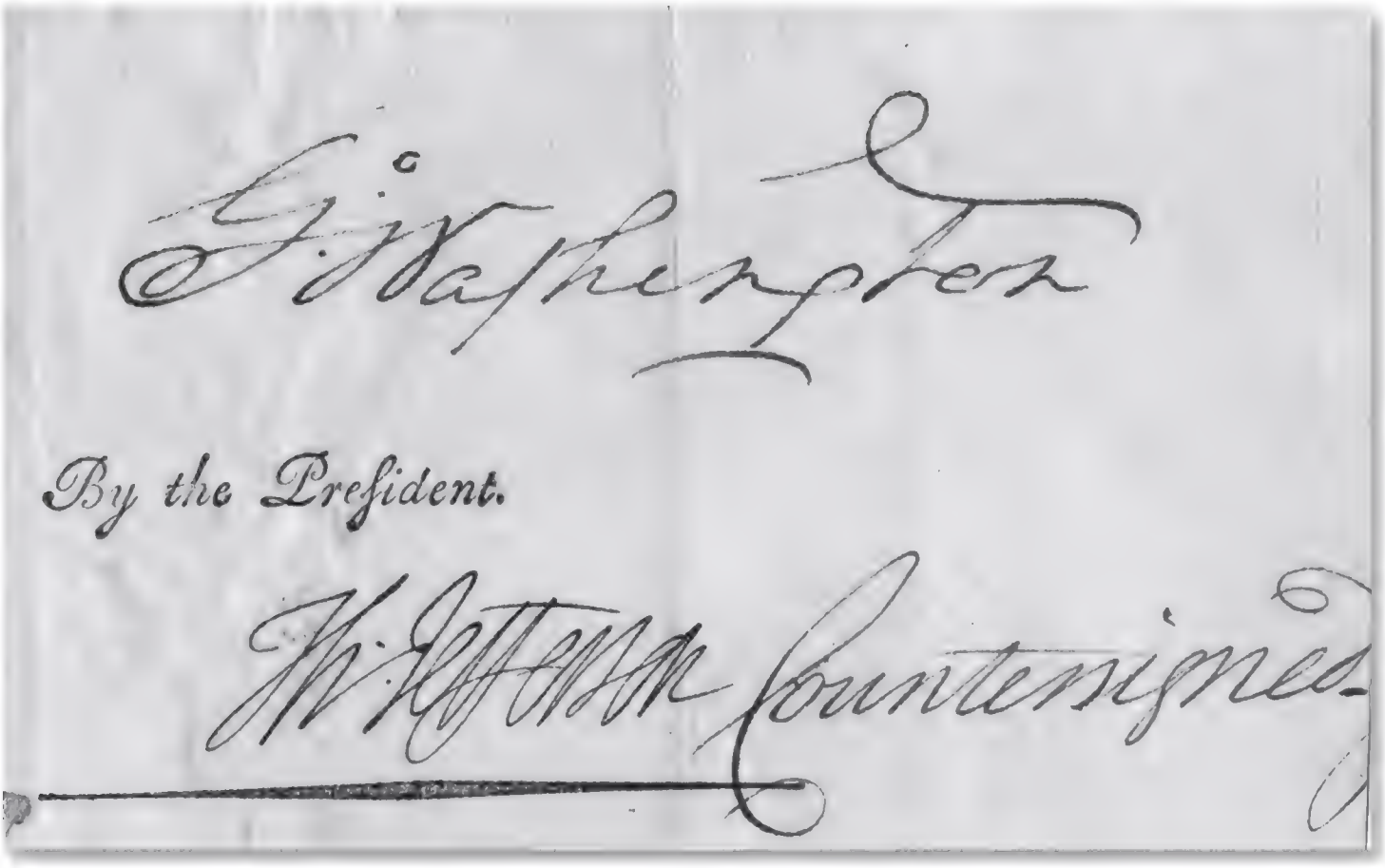
In fine condition. (#25665) **$2,500.**



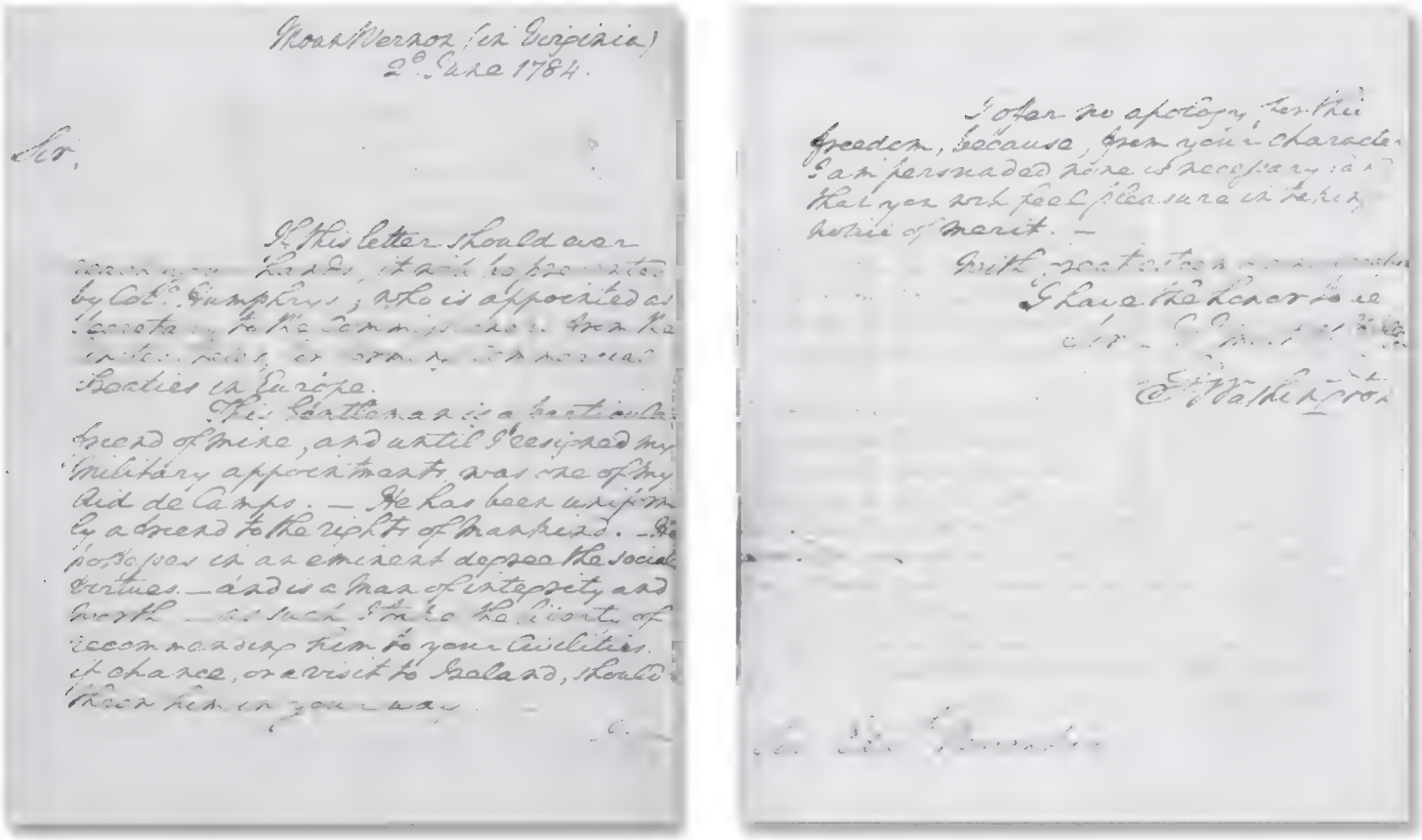
152. Tyler, John. 1790-1862. 10th President of the U.S. (1841-1845). **Four Language Ship's Papers Signed as President**, approx. 16 ½ in. x 20 ¼ in., dated June 29, 1842, for *"Ansel M. Stuart"*, master or commander of the ship called *"South Carolina"*, of the burden of *"300 & 33/95"* tons, or thereabouts, bound for *"Indian Ocean"* and laden with *"Provisions, Stores and Utensils for a whaling voyage"*. Signed at the right, *"J. Tyler"*, and countersigned by Secretary of State Daniel Webster. White paper seal intact at the center. Minor toning at folds. **$1,500**







153. Washington, George and Thomas Jefferson. Bold signatures as President and Secretary of State, cut from a Three-Language Ships' Papers document, measuring approx. 3 in. x 6 in. Signed in ink, "*Go: Washington*" above the printed "By the President"; below which Jefferson has signed, *"Th: Jefferson"*. On verso is a clip from the French column of the original document stating, "jour de *May 1794*". A beautiful set of signatures from Washington and Jefferson, both examples being very dark and prominent. In excellent condition. **$12,500**



A warm letter of recommendation for Washington's close friend and former aide-de-camp, David Humphrey

"This gentleman is a particular friend of mine, and until I resigned my military appointment was one of my Aid de Camps. He has been uniformly a friend to the rights of mankind."

154. Washington, George. 1732-1799. 1st President of the U.S. (1789-1797). Unanimously chosen President of the United States under the new constitution after serving as President of the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Only President to be unanimously elected for his second term. Declined a third term and retired. Prior to his Presidency, served as Delegate to the Continental Congress (1774-75) and Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army (July, 1775 - December, 1783). Married to Martha Washington (1732-1802) in 1759. **Autograph Letter Signed.** Two pages, Quarto, "Mount Vernon (In Virginia), 2 June, 1784, written to **Sir Edward Newenham**, Ireland, Washington pens (in full):

If this letter should ever reach your hands, it will be presented by Col. Humphreys, who is appointed as Secretary to the Commissioner from the United States for forming commercial treaties in Europe.

This Gentleman is a particular friend of mine, and until I resigned my military appointment, was one of my Aid de Camps. He has been uniformly a friend to the rights of mankind. He possesses in an eminent degree the social virtues and is a man of integrity and worth. As such I take the liberty of recommending him to your civilities if chance, or a visit to Ireland, should throw him in your way.

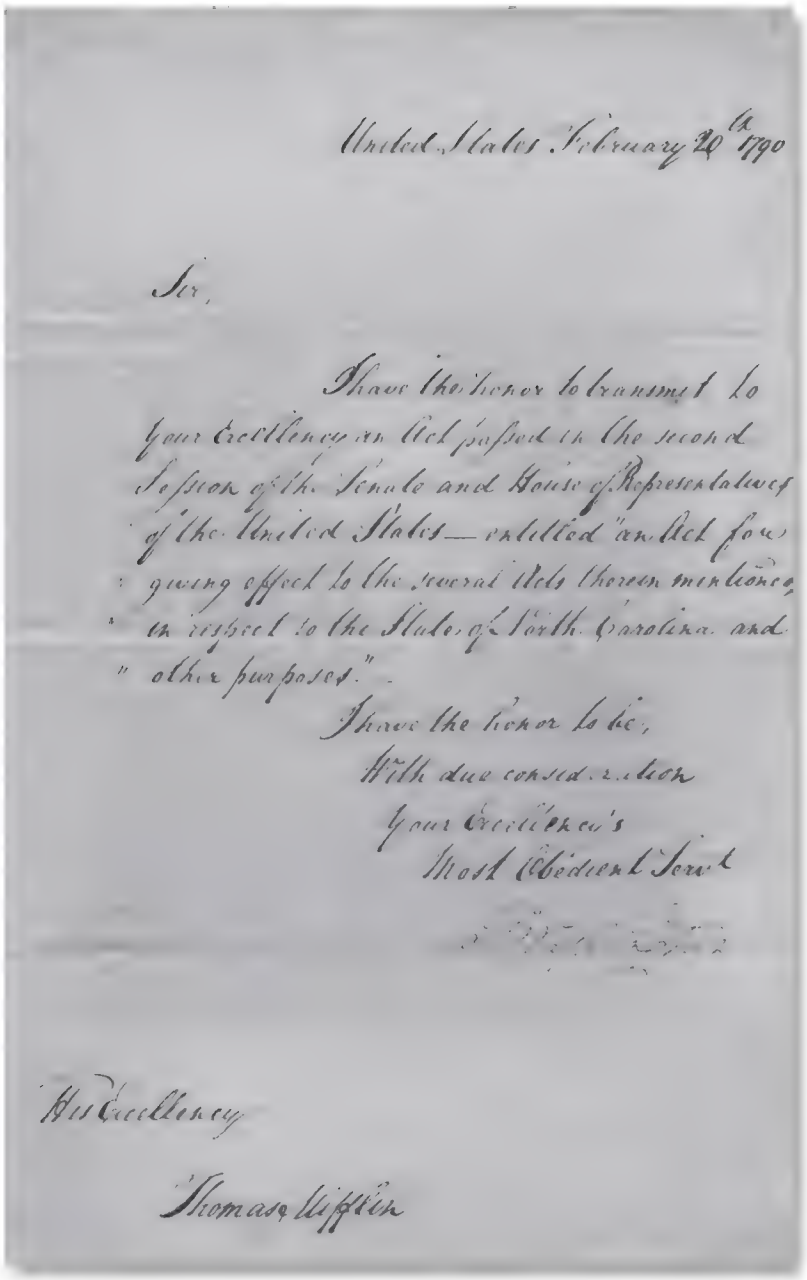
I offer no apology for this freedom, because, from your character I am persuaded none is necessary; and that you will feel pleasure in taking notice of merit.

With great esteem & consideration,
I have the honor to be
Sir—Yr Most Ob. Servt. G. Washington"

Colonel David Humphreys (1752-1818) enlisted in the Continental Army as a volunteer adjutant in the 2nd Connecticut Regiment in July 1776. He participated in the raid on Sag Harbor, New York, in 1777 and was detailed to report the success of the Americans to General Washington in New Jersey. It was probably their first meeting. He became a brigade major in the 1st Connecticut Regiment under General Samuel Parsons in 1778 and later served as an aide to Generals Putnam and Greene. In 1780 he was appointed a lieutenant colonel and aide-de-camp to Washington. After the Battle of Yorktown, Washington entrusted the surrendered British colors, along with the General's report on the battle, to Humphreys for delivery to Congress. Humphreys along with Washington's other aide, Tench Tilghman, accompanied him when he resigned his commission to Congress.

Humphreys was appointed a commission to negotiate treaties of commerce with European nations. Other members of the commission included John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Benjamin Franklin. **Edward Newenham** (1732-1814) was one of the leading radical figures in late eighteenth-century Irish parliamentary politics. He supported the American cause during the American Revolution and rendered substantial assistance to American prisoners held in Ireland during the war. Newenham became a regular correspondent of Washington in 1781, occasionally sending him books and newspapers from Ireland as well as accounts of political affairs in Europe.

Separate address leaf in Washington's hand, bearing traces of Washington's seal. One split along center fold, faint adhesive remnants to verso, otherwise fine condition. (#25640) **$35,000**



United States February 20th 1790

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency an Act passed in the second Session of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States — entitled "an Act for giving effect to the several Acts therein mentioned in respect to the State of North Carolina and other purposes."

I have the honor to be,
With due consideration
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient Servt

His Excellency

Thomas Mifflin

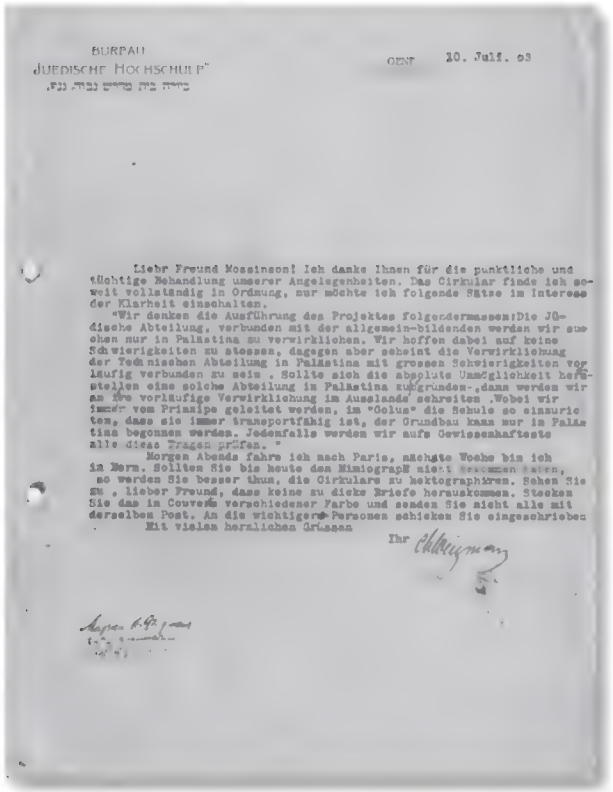
Shortly after North Carolina ratifies the Constitution, George Washington sends a copy of a Congressional act concerning import duties to signer of the Constitution, Thomas Mifflin

155. Washington, George. 1732-1799. 1st President of the U.S. (1789-1797). **Handsome Letter Signed as President**, One page, Folio, dated February 20, 1790, written to **Thomas Mifflin** (1744-1800), signer of the Constitution, President of Pennsylvania (1788-1790), Governor of Pennsylvania (1790-99). The letter reads (in full)

"Sir,
I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency an Act passed in the second Session of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States entitled 'an Act for giving effect to the several Acts therein mentioned, in respect to the State of North Carolina, and other purposes'. I have the honor to be, With due consideration Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servt. G. Washington."

On November 21, 1789, North Carolina became the twelfth state to ratify the Constitution. When Congress assembled at its second session in January, 1790, President Washington called attention in his message to the favorable nature of public affairs and the rising respectability of the United States as a nation. Proof was afforded by the accession of North Carolina to the Union, leaving only Rhode Island yet to ratify the Constitution. The two states plight outside the Union had become so desperate that Congress at its first session consented to relieve the ships of those states for a limited period from the burden of a foreign tonnage duty which amounted to 50 cents per ton for foreign vessels, while domestic vessels paid six cents per ton.

This letter discusses the first act passed by the second session of the First Congress in January, 1790, which specified the laying of duties on goods and merchandise imported into the state of North Carolina from any foreign port or place and upon the tonnage of all ships and vessels. The act further created five districts and four official ports of entry for collection of duties. An important early Federalist document. Washington's signature is dark and prominent. In fine condition. (#25578) **$35,000**



BUREAU
JUEDISCHE HOCHSCHULE"

GENF 10. Juli. 03

Liebr Freund Mossinson! Ich danke Ihnen für die punktliche und tüchtige Behandlung unserer Angelegenheiten. Das Cirkular finde ich soweit vollständig in Ordnung, nur möchte ich folgende Sätze im Interesse der Klarheit einschalten.

"Wir denken die Ausführung des Projektes folgendermassen: Die Jüdische Abteilung, verbunden mit der allgemein-bildenden werden wir zuerst nur in Palästina zu verwirklichen. Wir hoffen dabei auf keine Schwierigkeiten zu stossen, dagegen aber scheint die Verwirklichung der Technischen Abteilung in Palästina mit grossen Schwierigkeiten vorläufig verbunden zu sein . Sollte sich die absolute Unmöglichkeit herausstellen eine solche Abteilung in Palästina zu gründen, dann werden wir an ihre vorläufige Verwirklichung im Auslande schreiten .Wobei wir immer vom Prinzipe geleitet werden, im "Golus" die Schule so einzurichten, dass sie immer transportfähig ist, der Grundbau kann nur in Palästina begonnen werden. Jedenfalls werden wir aufs Gewissenhafteste alle diese Fragen prüfen. "

Morgen Abends fahre ich nach Paris, nächste Woche bin ich in Bern. Sollten Sie bis heute den Mimiograph nicht bekommen haben, so werden Sie besser thun, die Cirkulare zu hektographiren. Sehen Sie zu , lieber Freund, dass keine zu dicke Briefe herauskommen. Stecken Sie das in Couverts verschiedener Farbe und senden Sie nicht alle mit derselben Post. An die wichtigeren Personen schicken Sie eingeschrieben.

Mit vielen herzlichen Grüssen

Ihr Chaimzon

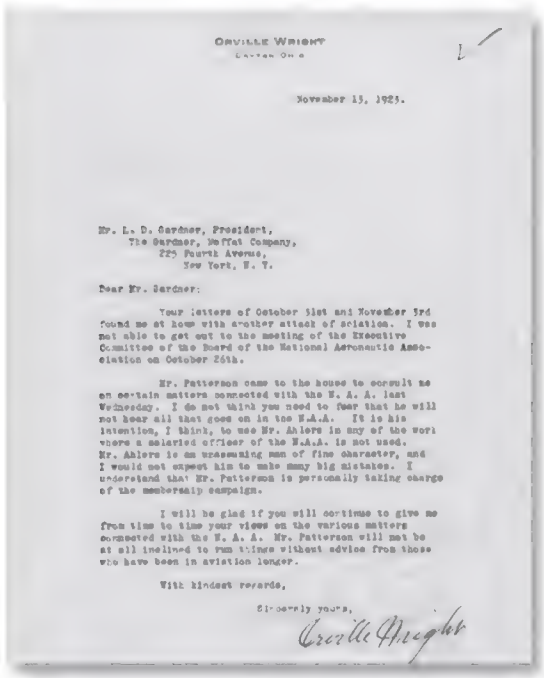
Despite news of the recent pogrom in Russia, young Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann struggles to release a circular advocating the establishment of a Jewish university in Palestine

"While we're always lead by the principle…to create the school in a way that makes It moveable, the foundation can only be laid in Palestine"

156. Weizmann, Chaim. 1874-1952. Zionist leader during WWI and First President of Israel (1948-1952). **Exceptional Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, in German dated July 10, 1903 from Geneva, Switzerland. Written to *"Friend Mossinson"* – presumably, the well-known Zionist Ben Zion Mossinson, who later became principal of the Hebrew College in Tel Aviv. Weizmann writes (in full):

> *"Dear Friend Mossinson! I thank you for the timely and proficient handling of our matters. The circular* [most certainly *Der Jude*, the principal mouthpiece for the Jewish university cause] *has my complete approval, but I would like to insert the following sentences for the sake of clarity. 'We envision the realization of the project as follows: The Jewish Department, connected with the common-knowledge one, we seek to realize only in Palestine. We hope not to encounter any difficulties, however the realization of the Technical Department in Palestine seems to be connected with great difficulty for the time being. Should the absolute impossibility arise to found such department in Palestine, we then will seek its tentative formation abroad. While we're always lead by the principle, in Golus* [religious term used to describe the predicament of a Jew who is without his roots, and estranged from his spiritual base] *to create the school in a way that makes it moveable, the foundation can only be laid in Palestine. In any case we will investigate all of these questions in depth.' Tomorrow evening I'll drive to Paris, next week I'll be in Bern. If you shouldn't have received the mimeograph by today, you might do better hectographing the circulars. Make sure, dear friend, that the letters are not too heavy. Put them in envelopes with different colors and don't send all of them in the same mailing. To the more important persons, send them certified. With many heartfelt greetings your Chaim Weizmann"*

From 1901-1903, Weizmann devoted nearly every spare minute to the project most dear to his heart, the establishment of a Jewish university in Palestine. Immersed in the culture of academia, Weizmann also perceived an immediate necessity for such an institution of Jewish scholarship, given the increasing discrimination against Jewish students in Russia and elsewhere. Though the university campaign was shelved for the nearly ten years, the idea had been sparked. The fruits of Weizmann's labor would later be born in the establishment of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and the Weizmann Institute for Science in Rehovot. Early letters from Weizmann are scarce; this one, with such fantastic content regarding the Jewish university and its location in Palestine, is especially desirable. Two original binder holes along left edge, and small original ink splatter below signature. Overall, in fine condition. (#23336) **$4,950**



ORVILLE WRIGHT
Dayton, Ohio

November 13, 1923.

Mr. L. D. Gardner, President,
The Gardner, Moffat Company,
225 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Gardner:

Your letters of October 31st and November 3rd found me at home with another attack of sciatica. I was not able to get out to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of the National Aeronautic Association on October 26th.

Mr. Patterson came to the house to consult me on certain matters connected with the N. A. A. last Wednesday. I do not think you need to fear that he will not hear all that goes on in the N.A.A. It is his intention, I think, to use Mr. Ahlers in any of the work where a salaried officer of the N.A.A. is not used. Mr. Ahlers is an unassuming man of fine character, and I would not expect him to make many big mistakes. I understand that Mr. Patterson is personally taking charge of the membership campaign.

I will be glad if you will continue to give me from time to time your views on the various matters connected with the N. A. A. Mr. Patterson will not be at all inclined to run things without advice from those who have been in aviation longer.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Orville Wright

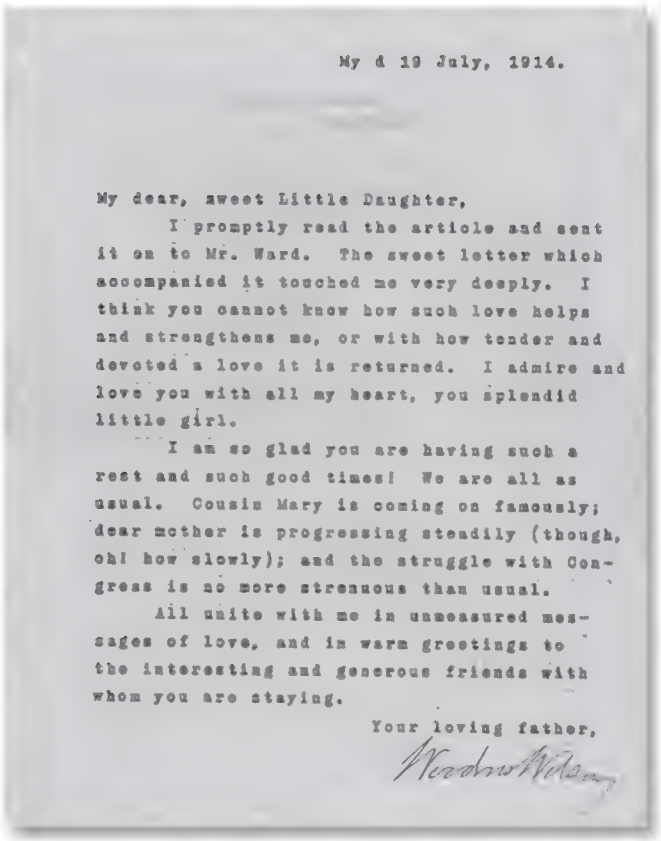
Orville Wright serves on the board of the National Aeronautic Association

157. Wright, Orville. 1871-1948. U.S. aviation pioneer. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery, Dayton, Ohio, November 13, 1923. Written to L.D. Gardner, president of The Gardner, Moffat Company in New York, informing him that he will not make it to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of the National Aeronautic Association, and asking Gardner to keep him abreast of news from that organization. The letter reads (in full):

> *"Dear Mr. Gardner: Your letters of October 31st and November 3rd found me at home with another attack of sciation. I was not able to get out to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of the National Aeronautic Association on October 26th. Mr. Patterson came to the house to consult me on certain matters connected with the N.A.A. last Wednesday. I do not think you need to fear that he will not hear all that goes on in the N.A.A. It is his intention, I think, to use Mr. Ahlers in any of the work where a salaried officer of the N.A.A. is not used. Mr. Ahlers is an unassuming man of fine character, and I would not expect him to make many big mistakes. I understand that Mr. Patterson is personally taking charge of the membership campaign. I will be glad if you will continue to give me from time to time your views on the various matters connected with the N.A.A. Mr. Patterson will not be at all inclined to run things without advice from those who have been in aviation longer. With kindest regards, Sincerely yours, Orville Wright"*

The National Aeronautic Association was incorporated in 1922 with the stated mission "to promote the advancement of the art, sport and science of aviation in the United States".

An excellent association between Orville Wright and the National Aeronautic Association. In fine condition. The signature is exceptional. (#21546) **$2,500**



My d 19 July, 1914.

My dear, sweet Little Daughter,

I promptly read the article and sent it on to Mr. Ward. The sweet letter which accompanied it touched me very deeply. I think you cannot know how such love helps and strengthens me, or with how tender and devoted a love it is returned. I admire and love you with all my heart, you splendid little girl.

I am so glad you are having such a rest and such good times! We are all as usual. Cousin Mary is coming on famously; dear mother is progressing steadily (though, oh! how slowly); and the struggle with Congress is no more strenuous than usual.

All unite with me in unmeasured messages of love, and in warm greetings to the interesting and generous friends with whom you are staying.

Your loving father,

Woodrow Wilson

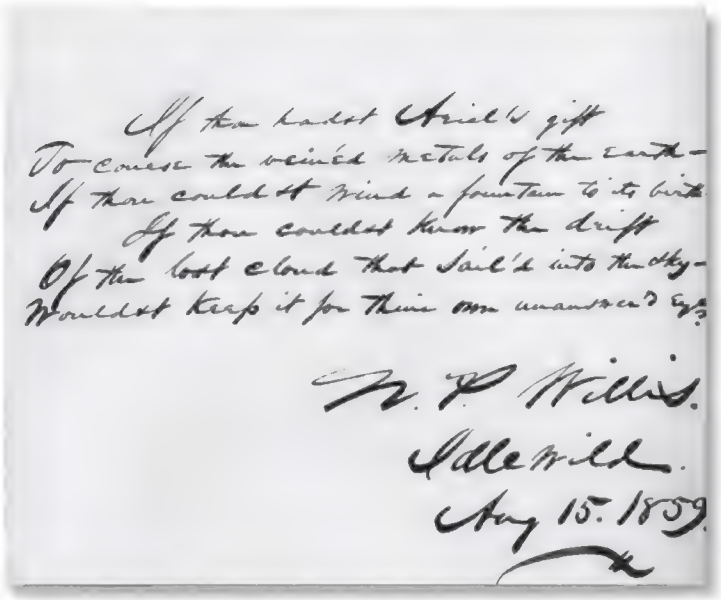
President Wilson writes lovingly to his *"sweet Little Daughter"*

"I think you cannot know how such love helps and strengthens me, or with how tender and devoted a love it is returned. I admire and love you with all my heart, you splendid little girl."

158. Wilson, Woodrow. 1856-1924. 28th President of the U.S. (1913-1921). Elected to two terms. President during WWI (1914-1918). During his administration, the 18th Amendment (1919), prohibiting alcoholic beverages, and the 19th Amendment (1920), giving women the right to vote, were ratified. **Superb Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Octavo, on *"The White House, Washington"* letterhead stationery, dated July 19, 1914. Written to one of his daughters, though most certainly to Eleanor, the youngest. Wilson pens (in full):

> *"My dear sweet Little Daughter, I promptly read the article and sent it on to Mr. Ward. The sweet letter which accompanied it touched me very deeply. I think you cannot know how such love helps and strengthens me, or with how tender and devoted a love it is returned. I admire and love you with all my heart, you splendid little girl. I am so glad you are having such a rest and such good times! We are all as usual. Cousin Mary is coming on famously; dear mother is progressing steadily (though, oh! how slowly); and the struggle with Congress is no more strenuous than usual All unite with me in unmeasured messages of love, and in warm greetings to the interesting and generous friends with whom you are staying.. Your loving father Woodrow Wilson"*

Wilson's wife, Ellen, was suffering from Bright's Disease (chronic inflammation of the kidneys) and would die only two weeks later. Wilson is obviously in high spirits, but Ellen's death would devastate him. It was his daughter who would carry him through this difficult time. A touching letter typed by Wilson on his own typewriter. In very fine condition. (#24101) **$2,500**



If thou hadst Ariel's gift
To course the veined metals of the earth—
If thou couldst wind a fountain to its birth
If thou couldst know the drift
Of the lost cloud that sail'd into the sky—
Wouldst keep it for thine own answer'd Eye?

N. P. Willis.
Idlewild.
Aug 15. 1859.

The Wife's Appeal

159. Willis, Nathaniel Parker. 1806-1867. American author, poet and editor. Willis founded American Monthly Magazine and worked with several notable American writers including Edgar Allan Poe. He became the highest-paid magazine writer of his day. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf. Willis quotes a stanza from his poem The Wife's Appeal and pens (in full): *"If thou hadst Ariel's gift To course the veined metals of the earth, If thou couldst wind a fountain to its birth–If thou couldst know the drift Of the lost cloud that sail'd into the sky–Wouldst keep it for thine own answer'd Eye? N. P. Willis Idlewild Aug. 15, 1859."*

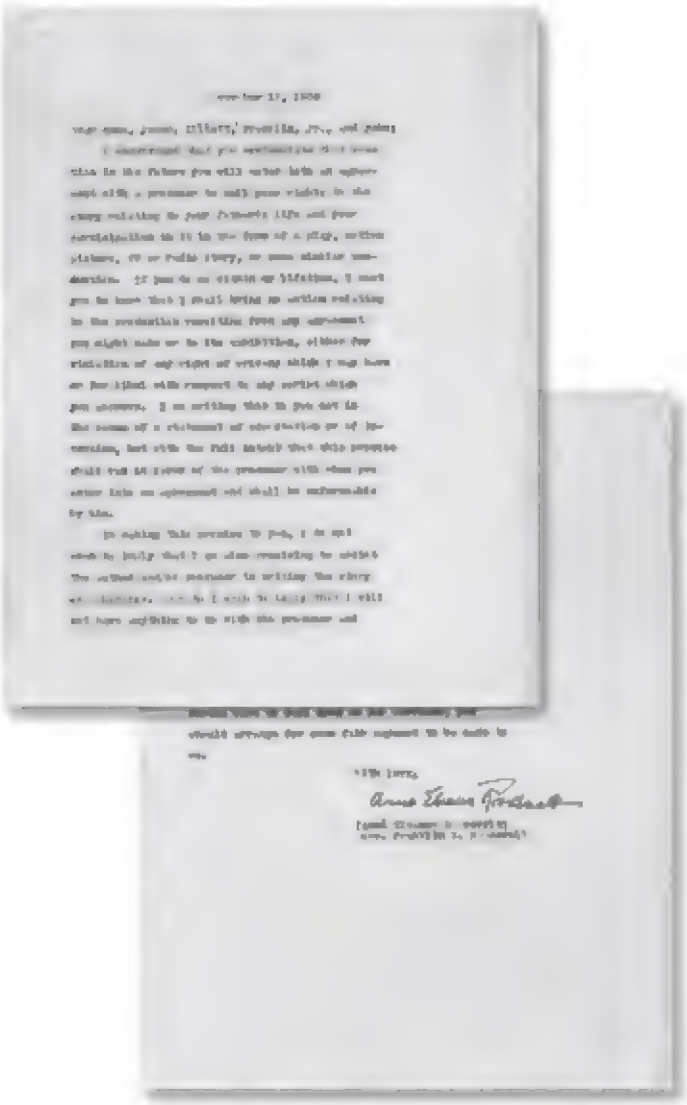
Typewritten caption with biographical details affixed at the lower left; otherwise, in fine condition. **$395**

American Express Company
Capital Stock $7,500 Shares
Shares 100 Dollars Each
This Certifies, that Mrs E. E. G. Emerson
Shares of the Capital Stock of the American Express Company
Henry Wells

160. Wells-Fargo. Wells, Fargo & Company was formed in 1852 by the merger of companies owned by: **Henry Wells** (1805-1878), American Express operator, the founder and President of the American Express Co. (served 1850-1868); and **William George Fargo** (1818-1881), American Express owner, Secretary of the American Express Co. after the merger of Wells & Company with two other express concerns (served as President from 1868-1881 after larger merger). Fargo organizes Wells, Fargo & Company to handle express business between New York and California (1852). **Wells, Henry and William Fargo. Stock Certificate Signed by Both**, 6 ½ in. x 11 in., one share of the American Express Company numbered "1143" to Mrs. E.E.G. Emerson, dated September 30, 1854. Signed *"Wm E Fargo"* and *"Henry Wells"* at the lower edge, and countersigned by Treasurer Alex Holland. In fine condition. (#24241) **$2,950**

Eleanor Roosevelt writes to her children regarding the life of President Franklin D. Roosevelt

"I realize that it will not be feasible to prepare a worthwhile production without securing from those who have had an intimate role in your father's life the true flavor and perspective of his various activities. It would be carrying modesty to foolish excess for me not to recognize that the contribution which I could make would at least be desirable."



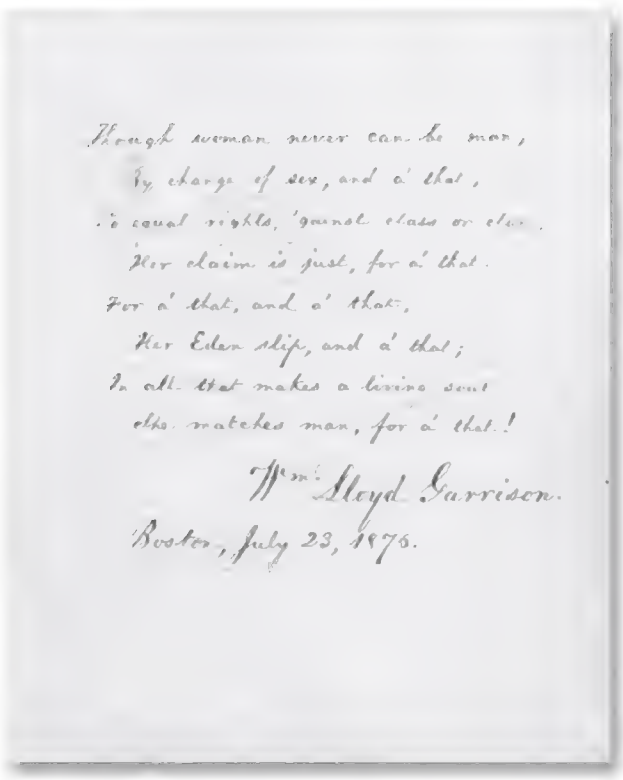
161. Roosevelt, Eleanor. Typed Letter Signed, *"Anna Eleanor Roosevelt"*, Two pages, Quarto, dated December 12, 1956. Written to her children, Anna Eleanor, James, Elliott, Franklin, Jr., and John. Mrs. Roosevelt writes (in full):

> *"I understand that you contemplate that some time in the future you will enter into an agreement with a producer to sell your rights to the story relating to your father's life and your participation in it in the form of a play, motion picture, TV or radio story, or some similar production. If you do so within my lifetime, I want you to know that I shall bring no action relating to the production resulting from any agreement you might make or to its exhibition, either for violation of any right or privacy which I may have or for libel with respect to any script which you approve. I am writing this to you not in the sense of a statement of expectation or of intention, but with the full intent that this promise shall run in favor of the producer with whom you enter into an agreement and shall be enforceable by him.*
>
> *In making this promise to you, I do not mean to imply that I am also promising to assist the author and/or producer in writing the story or otherwise. Nor do I mean to imply that I will not have anything to do with the producer and his staff.*
>
> *I realize that it will not be feasible to prepare a worthwhile production without securing from those who have had an intimate role in your father's life the true flavor and perspective of his various activities. It would be carrying modesty to foolish excess for me not to recognize that the contribution which I could make would at least be desirable. Unfortunately, such consulting services probably would require a considerable amount of my time. It does, therefore, seem proper to me that if the author and/or producer should want to call upon me for services, you should arrange for some fair payment to be made to me. With love, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt*

After leaving M-G-M in 1956, Oscar Award-winning writer and producer, **Dore Schary** (1905-1980), approached the Roosevelt family about producing a play on the life of his personal hero, President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The play, titled *Sunrise at Campobello*, told the story of Franklin Roosevelt's bout with polio at age 40 in 1921 and how his family (especially his wife Eleanor) cope with the illness. From being stricken while vacationing at Campobello to his triumphant nominating speech for Al Smith's presidency in 1924, the story follows the various influences on his life and his determination to recover. It starred Ralph Bellamy as Roosevelt who won a Tony Award for Best Actor. The play was later adapted for film by Schary and released under the same title by Warner Bros. in 1960 starring Ralph Bellamy as President Roosevelt and Greer Garson as Eleanor. Staple holes at upper left corner, otherwise fine condition. (#25830) **$4,950**

162. Roosevelt, Eleanor. 1884-1962. American First Lady and political leader. **Signed Photograph**, approx. 7 in. x 8 ¾ in., sepia-tone waist-up image of the First Lady seated in a chair. Signed on the image in dark ink, *"Eleanor Roosevelt"*. In fine condition. (#25372) **$695**

William Lloyd Garrison transforms the famous Robert Burns song on egalitarianism, *"A Man's a Man for a'That"*, into a rousing verse for women's rights

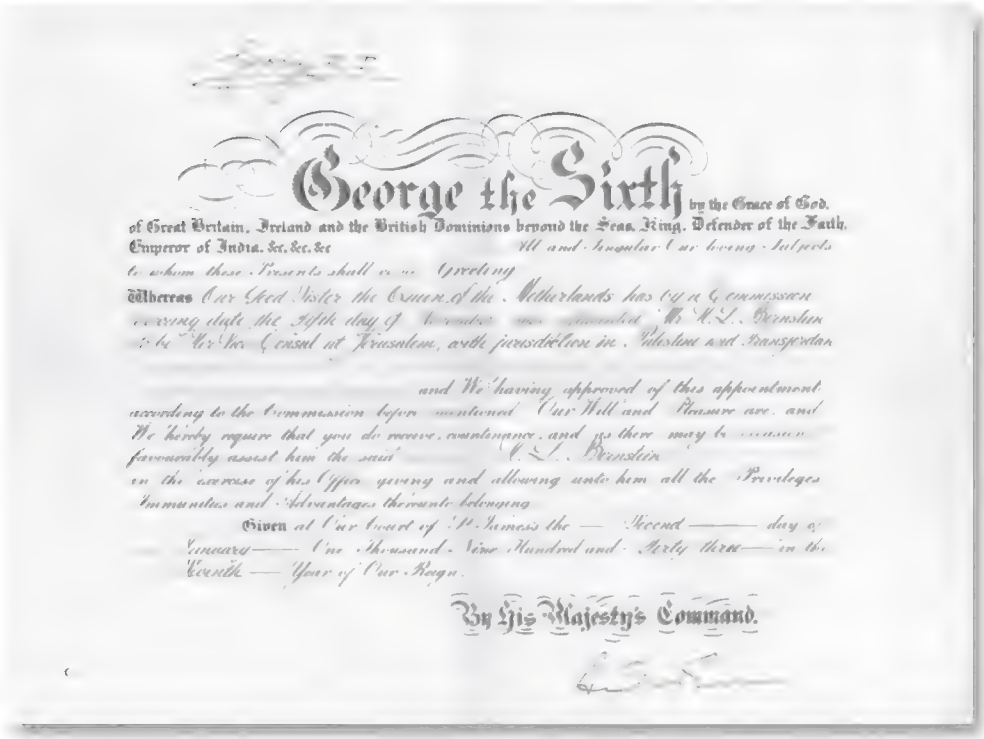

Though woman never can be man,
By change of sex, and a' that,
To equal rights, 'gainst class or clan,
Her claim is just, for a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
Her Eden slip, and a' that;
In all that makes a living soul
She matches man, for a' that!
Wm. Lloyd Garrison.
Boston, July 23, 1875.

163. Garrison, William Lloyd. 1805-1879. American abolitionist and journalist. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on a single Quarto leaf and dated July 23, 1875 from Boston, Massachusetts. Garrison pens (in full):

> *"Though woman never can be man, By change of sex, and a' that, To equal rights 'gainst class or clan, Her claim is just, for a' that. For a' that, and a' that, Her Edin slip, and a' that; In all that makes a living soul She matches man, for a' that!*
>
> *Wm. Lloyd Garrison*
> *Boston, July 23, 1875"*

The original song, entitled "Is There for Honest Poverty", is more commonly known as "A Man's A Man For A'That". Written by Burns c. 1795 in a heavy Scottish Gaelic dialect, it's famous for its expression of egalitarianism, and foreshadows the rise of liberalism in the 19th century. Burns song reads (in part): *"Ye see yon birkie* [young man], *ca'd a lord, Wha struts, an' stares, an' a' that; Tho' hundreds worship at his word, He's but a coof* [fool] *for a' that: For a' that, an' a' that, His riband, star, an' a' that, The man o' independent mind, He looks and laughs at a' that."*

A fantastic signed quotation from Garrison, who has re-written this celebrated Robert Burns song and transformed it into a stirring anthem of women's suffrage. In fine condition with clear, bright holograph text and a large signature. (#25447) **$1,500**


George the Sixth by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, &c. &c. &c.

All and singular Our loving Subjects to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting

Whereas Our Good Sister the Queen of the Netherlands has by a Commission bearing date the Fifth day of November [illegible] appointed Mr. H.D. Bornstein to be Her Vice Consul at Jerusalem, with jurisdiction in Palestine and Transjordan

and We having approved of this appointment according to the Commission before mentioned Our Will and Pleasure are, and We hereby require that you do receive, countenance, and as there may be occasion favourably assist him the said H.D. Bornstein in the exercise of his Office giving and allowing unto him all the Privileges Immunities and Advantages thereunto belonging

Given at Our Court of St. James's the — Second — day of January — One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty three — in the Seventh — Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

King George VI appoints the Vice-Consul at Jerusalem

164. George VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George). 1895-1952. King of Great Britain, Ireland, the Commonwealth and Empire from 1936-1952 after the abdication of his elder brother Edward VIII. His reign saw his realms (except Ireland) at war with Nazi Germany, and two years later with Italy and the Empire of Japan, as well as the decline of the British Empire, independence of India and Pakistan in 1947, and foundation of the Republic of Ireland in 1949. **Oversize Document Signed as King**, approx. 13 in. x 17in., dated January 2, 1943, appointing Mr. H.D. Bornstein Vice-Consul at Jerusalem. Countersigned by Prime Minister **Anthony Eden** (1897-1977). It reads (in part):

"Whereas our good sister the Queen of the Netherlands has by a commission bearing date the Fifth Day of November, 1942, appointed Mr. H.D. Bornstein, to be her Vice-Consul at Jerusalem, with jurisdiction in Palestine and Transjordan...and We having approved of this appointment...Given at our Court of St. James's, the Second day of January 1943 in the Seventh year of our reign.".

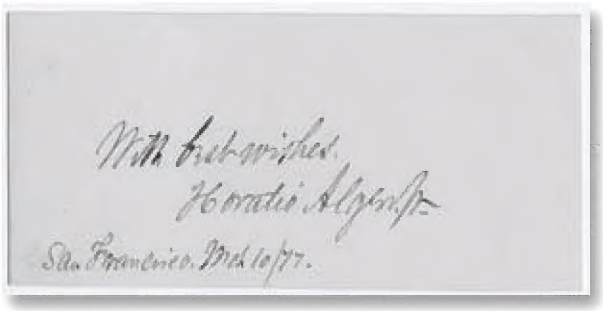
Boldly signed in black ink along the top margin, *"George R.I."*. The signature is dark and prominent. Embossed coat of arms seal to upper left margin. In fine condition. **$1,950**

A Valentine
February fourteenth 1935.
Thus let me hold thee to my heart
And ever care resign
And we shall never never part
My life – my all that's mine. Goldsmith
Marion from W.R.

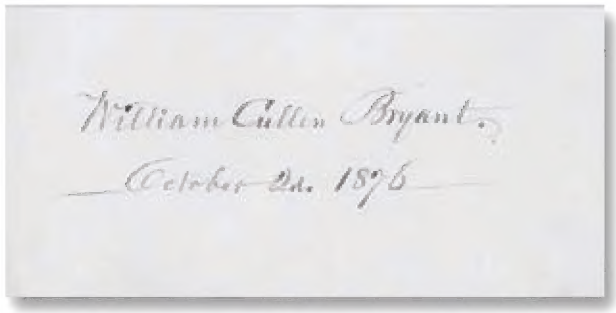
William Randolph Hearst Super Rare Signed Photograph, inscribed to his lover Marion Davies on Valentine's Day, 1935!

165. Hearst, William Randolph. 1863-1951. American newspaper magnate. His life story was a source of inspiration for the lead character in Orson Welle's *Citizen Kane*. **Stunning Vintage Photograph Signed**, 10 ¼ in. x 13 1/3 in., double-weight with deckled edges. The photograph features a three-quarter length image of Hearst wearing a dark suit, vest and silk patterned tie, seated in a chair with hands folded. The photograph is by James Manatt with his two line blindstamp at the lower right corner. Signed and inscribed to Marion Davies, *"A Valentine, February fourteenth 1935. To Marion from W.R." "Thus let me hold thee to my heart, And ever care resign, And we shall never never part, My life – my all that's mine. Goldsmith."*

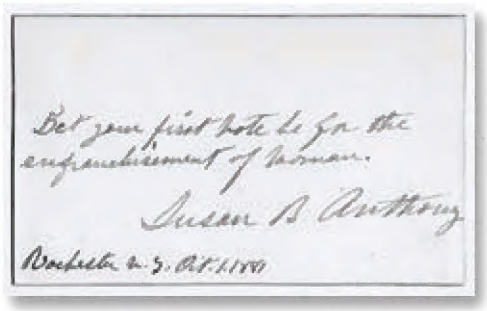
This quote is the penultimate stanza from Oliver Goldsmith's poem, The Hermit. Shortly after meeting William Randolph Hearst in 1915, Marion Davies became his constant companion. They threw lavish parties at Hearst Castle in San Simeon and the 118-room beach house Hearst built for her in Santa Monica. In 1947 Davies and Hearst left San Simeon and moved to her home in Beverly Hills where he died four years later. An incredibly important signed photograph with one of the best of all Hollywood associations – William Randolph Hearst and his mistress Marion Davies! In very fine condition. (#25417) **$15,000**



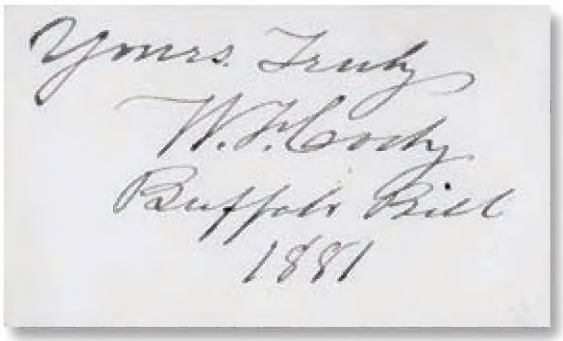
166. Alger, Jr., Horatio. Bold Signature and Sentiment, penned on a 2 ¼ in. x 4 ½ in. card, in black ink, *"With best wishes, Horatio Alger, Jr., San Francisco, Mar. 10/77"*. In fine condition. **$195**



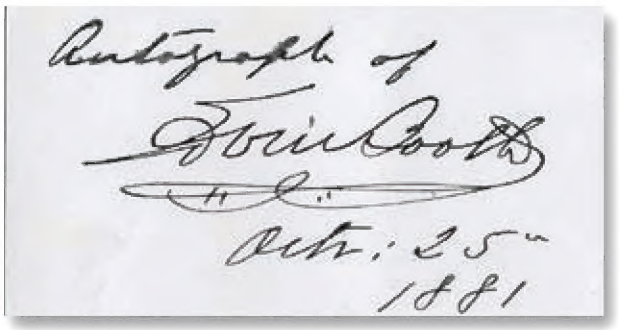
170. Bryant, William Cullen. Autograph Card Signed, penned on a 2 ¼ in. x 4 in. card, in black ink, *"William Cullen Bryant, October 2d, 1876"*. In fine condition. **$195**



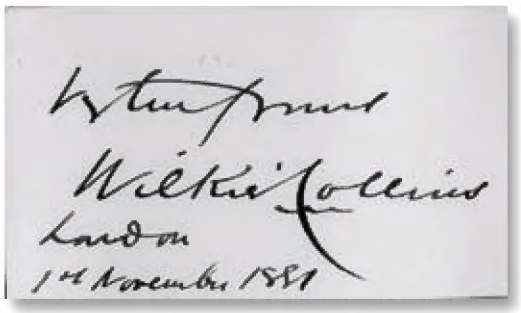
167. Anthony, Susan B. Autograph Quotation Signed, penned on a 2 ½ in. x 4 in. gold-trimmed calling card, in black ink, *"Let your first vote begin the enfranchisement of woman, Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 1, 1881"*. In very fine condition. **$695**



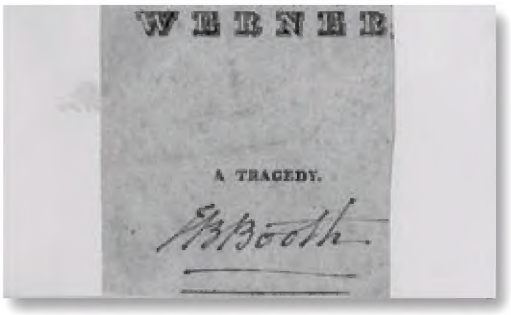
171. Cody, William F. ("Buffalo Bill"). Bold Signature and Sentiment, penned on a 2 ½ in. x 4 in. gold-trimmed calling card, in black ink *"Yours Truly – W.F. Cody 'Buffalo Bill, 1881'"*. In very fine condition. (#25876) **$950**



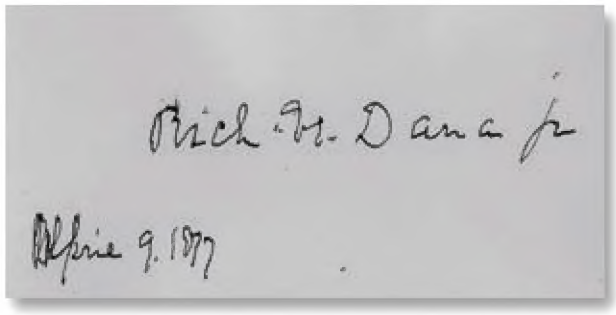
168. Booth, Edwin [brother of John Wilkes Booth]. Bold Signature, penned on a 2 in. x 3 ¼ in. calling card, in black ink, *"Autograph of Edwin Booth, Octr: 25th, 1881"*. In very fine condition. **$195**



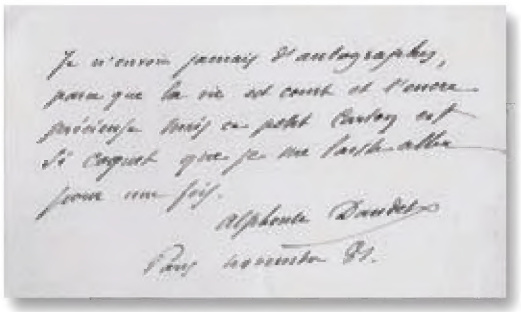
172. Collins, Wilkie. Bold Signature and Sentiment, penned on a 2 ¼ in. x 4 in. card, in black ink, *"Very truly yours, Wilkie Collins, London, 1st November, 1881"*. In very fine condition. **$250**



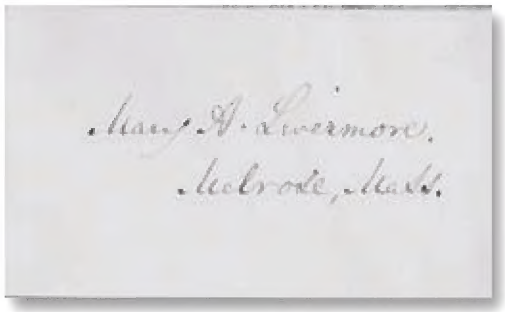
169. Booth, Junius Brutus [father of John Wilkes Booth]. Bold Signature, penned on a 2 ¼ in. x 2 ½ in. clipped program for Byron's "Werner, A Tragedy", and tipped to a 2 ½ in. x 4 in. gold-trimmed card, in black ink, *"J.W. Booth"*. In fine condition. **$295**



173. Dana, Jr., Richard Henry. Autograph Card Signed, penned in on a 2 ¼ in. x 4 ½ in. calling card, in black ink, *"Rich. H. Dana Jr., April 9, 1877"*. In fine condition. **$95**

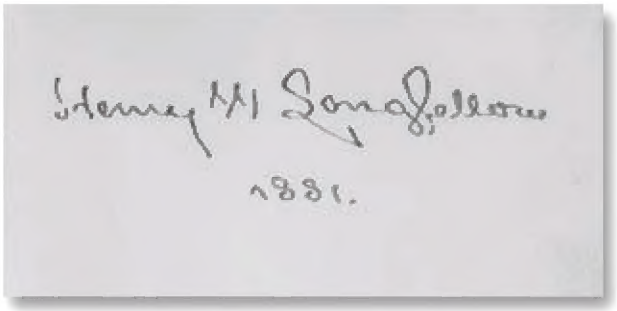


174. Daudet, Alphonse. Bold Signature and Sentiment, penned in French on a 2 ½ in. x 4 in. gold-trimmed calling card, in black ink. In very fine condition. **$95**

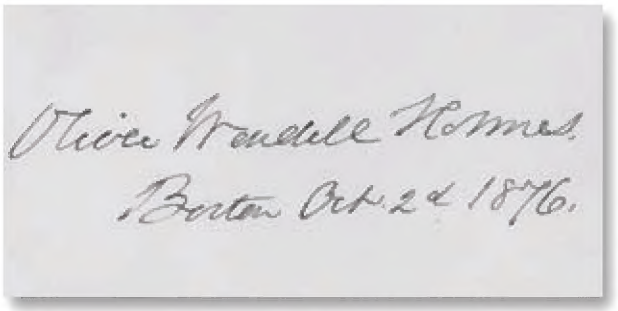


178. Livermore, Mary A. Autograph Card Signed, penned on a 2 ½ in. x 4 in. gold-trimmed calling card, in black ink, *"Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass."*. In fine condition. **$95**

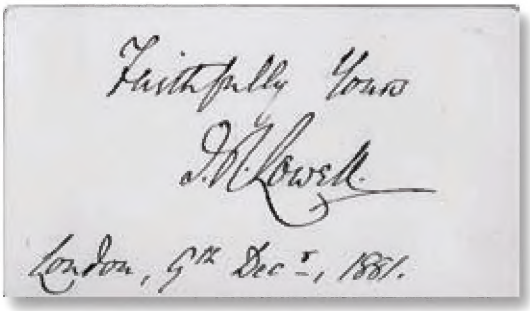
175. Garrison, William Lloyd. Bold Signature, penned on a 2 ¼ in. x 4 ½ in. card, in black ink, *"Wm. Lloyd Garrison, 1877"*. In fine condition. **$95**



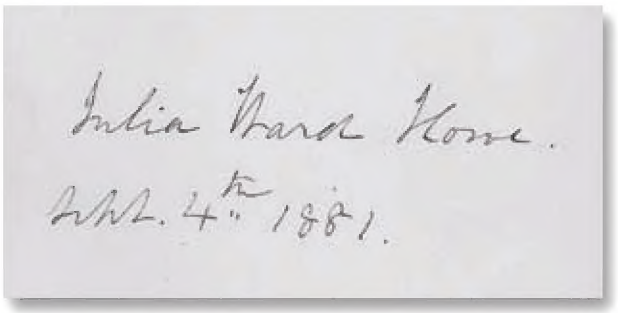
179. Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. Bold Signature, penned on a 2 ½ in. x 4 in. gold-trimmed card, in black ink, *"Henry W. Longfellow, 1881"*. In fine condition. **$195**



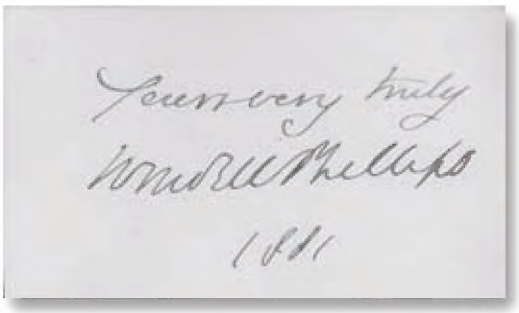
176. Holmes, Oliver Wendell. Bold Signature, penned on a 2 in. x 4 ½ in. card, in black ink, *"Oliver Wendell Holmes, Boston, Oct. 2d, 1876"*. In fine condition. **$150**



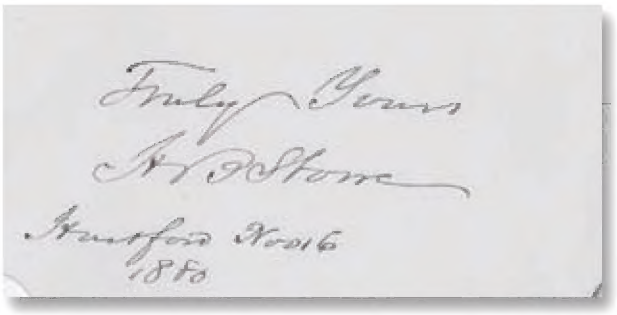
180. Lowell, James Russell. Bold Signature and Sentiment, penned on a 2 ½ in. x 4 in. gold-trimmed calling card, in black ink, *"Faithfully Yours, J. R. Lowell, London, 9th Dec., 1881"*. In very fine condition. **$95**



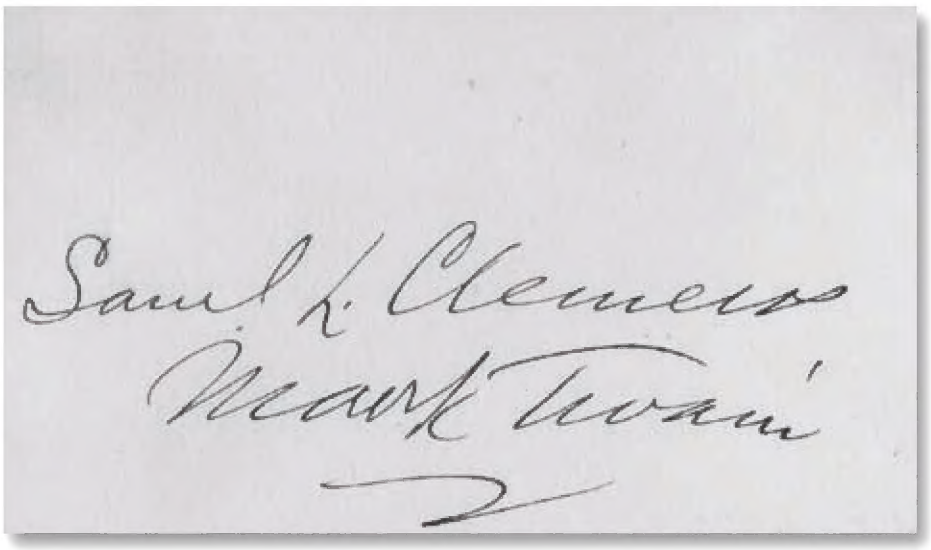
177. Howe, Julia Ward. Autograph Card Signed, penned on a 2 in. x 4 in. calling card, in black ink, *"Julia Ward Howe, Sept. 4th, 1881"*. In very fine condition. **$150**



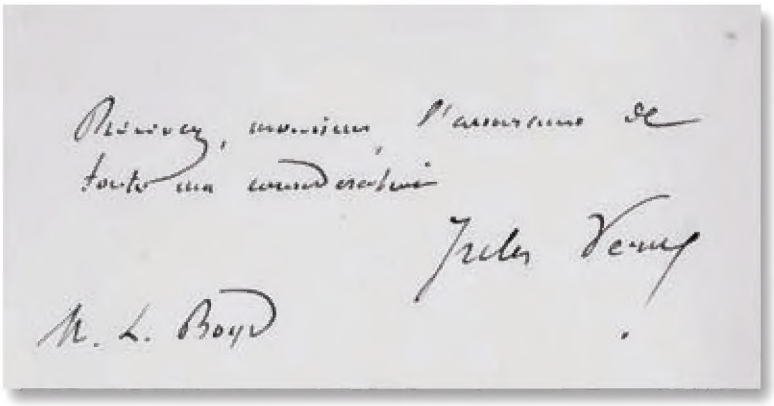
181. Phillips, Wendell. Bold Signature and Sentiment, penned on a 2 ½ in. x 4 in. gold-trimmed calling card, in black ink, *"Yours very truly, Wendell Phillips, 1881"*. In fine condition. **$95**



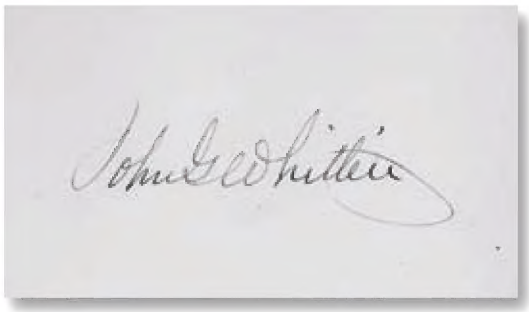
182. Stowe, Harriet Beecher. Bold Signature and Sentiment, penned on a 2 in. x 3 ½ in. calling card, in black ink, *"Truly Yours, H. B. Stowe, Hartford House, 1880"*. In very fine condition. **$295**



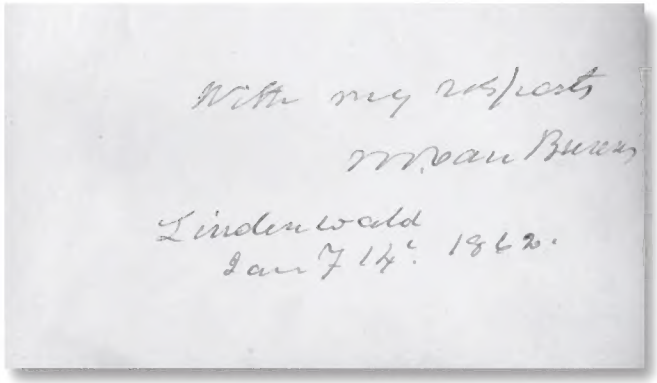
183. Twain, Mark. Autograph Card Signed, penned on a 2 ¼ in. x 3 ¾ in. calling card in dark ink *"Sam.l L. Clemens, Mark Twain"*. In fine condition. (#25876) **$1,950**



184. Verne, Jules. Bold Signature and Sentiment, penned in French on a 2 ½ in. x 4 in. gold-trimmed calling card, in black ink. In very fine condition. **$950**



185. Whittier, John Greenleaf. Bold Signature, penned on a 2 ½ in. x 4 in. gold-trimmed calling card, in black ink, *"John G. Whittier"*. In fine condition. **$95**



186. Van Buren, Martin. 1782-1862. 8th President of the U.S. (1937-1841) after serving as Vice-President under Andrew Jackson (1833-1837). First President born as an American Citizen. **Handwritten Sentiment Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf, *"With my regards, M. Van Buren, Lindenwald, Jan. 14, 1862."*

Van Buren retired to Lindenwald estate, his 30-room brick mansion and 2-acre farm at Kinderhook, New York, in 1860. This was penned a few months before he died. Above Van Buren's signature appears a Schiller quotation and short notation in another hand, dated 1859. In fine condition. (#25669) **$295**